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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 16, 1919

\$1.50 per Year



"EASTER GREETINGS"

Circulation over 55,000 Weekly

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# PHELPS Power and Light Plant

*"The BEST is always the CHEAPEST"*

## Pay a Few Dollars More and Get



### The Right Electric Plant ---One that is Big Enough for the Job

**T**HE Phelps Light and Power Plant is being welcomed by farmers all over Canada because it is the best buy on the market. Why?

It is the only electric light and power plant big enough to deliver all the light and power you need. It will last longer than any other plant built. It costs less to run than any other plant; needs less attention; does more work.

It's another case of the old story—the **best is always the cheapest**. Why should you write your check till you have satisfied yourself? Look at the facts.

We selected the Phelps on the recommendation of our consulting engineer—one of the best engineers on the continent. He tested all the electric plants being made today. He selected the Phelps because it was designed **right**—built right—and meets every test for dependability.

R. W. Phelps designed this plant—a man who has spent years in designing gas engines and electric generators. It came out on top of the severe tests made by the U.S. Government experts. Thousands of practical farmers are using it today.

## MORE LIGHT Makes Your Home a Brighter Home MORE POWER and Cheaper Power Saves Time and Labor

**T**HE ordinary electric light plant sold to farmers is rated at 750 watts. That's not big enough! Ask those who have one installed.

The Phelps Plant actually delivers 1,500 watts. Twice the capacity of the ordinary plant! It will give light for 75 standard 20-watt lamps! It is the best plant. Its record proves it. Its simple design and rugged construction proves it. Its performance proves it.

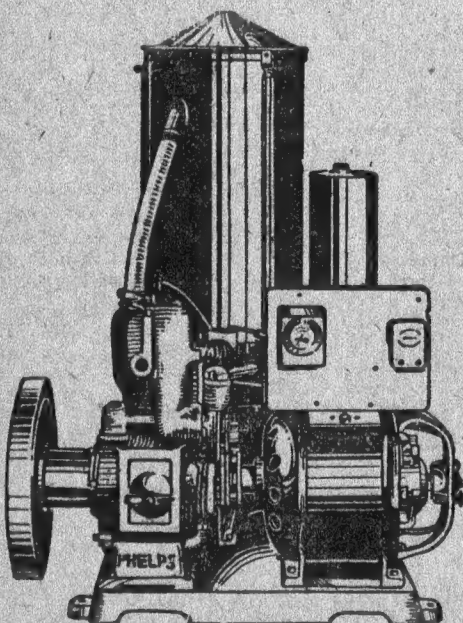
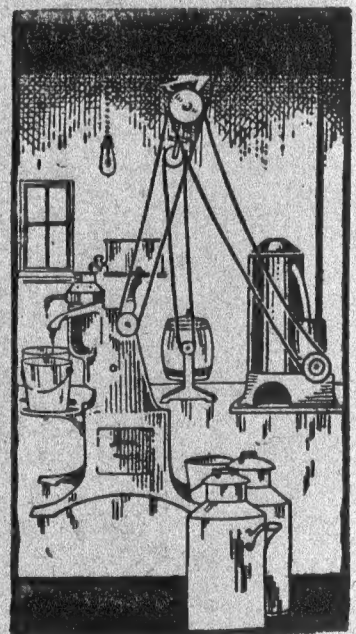
It is a powerful, dependable engine, 3½ horsepower—note that—directly connected to a 1,500 watt generator.

### DIRECT Power from Engine

Power is the great thing on the farm. Phelps has power—enough power to run churns, separators, washing machines, etc., by belt power from a "Power-Pulley." The Phelps is the only plant on the market with this

important feature. Charges the battery at the same time, if it needs it. That means the battery is always ready to light the house, barn and yard.

But this **direct** power means more than that. It saves batteries. Instead of lasting only three years, Phelps batteries last ten years! It saves gasoline, oil and wear because it needs to run only half the time other plants must run. A child can run the Phelps plant—push a button and it starts; stops when battery is charged; open a switch and it goes running as a power plant, leaving the battery ready for lighting.



### Send This Coupon NOW

You want to know all about the Phelps before you invest in an electric plant. Let's tell you all we know about electric plants. Let's convince you that the Phelps is the **ONLY** plant big enough simple enough, dependable enough for your place. Fill in the coupon and mail to-day.

## The Manifold Light and Power Co.

236 Main Street, WINNIPEG

## Grace Motors Limited

243-255 Queen Street East, TORONTO

Main and St. Mary's Streets, WINNIPEG

### Canadian Distributors of

Sterling Trucks  
Fulton Trucks  
Atlas Trucks  
Smith Form-a-truck  
Lay Porta-Power  
Lay Road Planes

Phelps Power and Light Plants  
Non-Gran Bearing Bronzes  
Veeder Odometers  
Arnold Electric Tools

### COUPON

GRACE MOTORS, LTD., 243-255 Queen St. East, Toronto  
Main and St. Mary's Streets, Winnipeg

I would like to look at pictures and literature regarding the Phelps Light and Power Plant.

Name .....

Address .....



### A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

### A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.**  
Associate Editors: **W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.**  
Authorized by the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Vol. XII. April 16, 1919. No. 16.

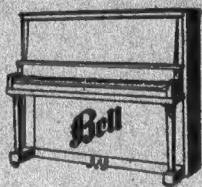
### SUBSCRIPTION and ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg city, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions, \$2.50 per year. Single copies, 5 cents.

#### ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 30c., 35c. and 40c. per agate line. Livestock Display: 22c. per agate line. Classified: 7c. per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



## Have Beautiful Music in Your Home

There is nothing to take the place of music in the home—the children love it, the older folks forget their cares under its spell. The pleasure is enhanced when you have one of the

# Bell Pianos

## Known Everywhere

It's hard for the average purchaser to tell at one hearing just what quality is behind the tone. Be safe—select your piano by name—BELL. Farther back than most of us remember, the Bell Piano led in quality of tone—just as it does today. Ask us to give you the whole story.

We also carry a full line of Victor Victrolas, and Edison Diamond Point Amberolas. Also big stock of records. Ask us for lists.

## Saskatoon Piano Company Limited

125 21st Street East, Saskatoon SASK.

## WATCH REPAIRING

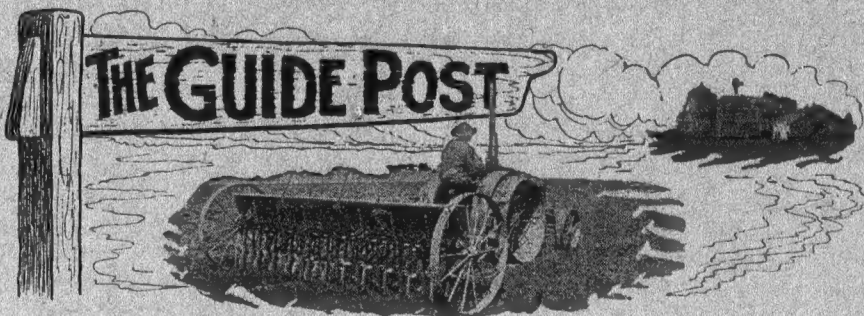
—is a feature with this concern, and one of which we are justly proud. The repairing of the watch is an exacting science, which can only be thoroughly understood and accomplished by men who are—first of all—watchmakers.

The unusual degree of success which we have attained in this line is largely due to the fact that we employ only skilled watchmakers.

Send for box to mail your watch in. We will give you an estimate of what it will cost to repair it.

## Crichton's Limited

304 Main St. N., MOOSE JAW, Sask.



**Political Action in Alberta**, an article by H. Higginbotham, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, gives a full report of the proceedings at the convention of the organized farmers and farm women of the federal constituency of Medicine Hat, at which a beginning was made of the work of carrying into operation the plan of political action decided upon at the annual convention of the U.F.A. in Edmonton, in January, in order to secure the election to the Dominion parliament of men who will work to have the principles set forth in the Farmers' Platform put into Dominion legislation.

**Hon. T. A. Crerar**, Dominion minister of agriculture, in a declaration which is printed in this issue of The Guide, sets forth clearly and most emphatically the needs of the agricultural industry of Canada, laying special stress upon the vital necessity of the removal of the heavy handicap imposed upon the farmers of Canada by the customs tariff.

**Reconstruction Claptrap** is dealt with in an article by W. C. Good, a prominent member of the United Farmers of Ontario, who handles without gloves a recent typical outgiving of Sir John Willison's protectionist propaganda.

**The Truth About Russia** is exceedingly difficult to make out. A contribution to knowledge about the Bolsheviks and their doings is made by Col. Robins, of the United States Red Cross Mission, who was in Russia for several months after the Bolshevik regime, headed by Lenine and Trotzky, began.

During 1915-16 The Guide featured a number of house plans and barn plans, as an editorial service. Recently there have been so many requests for these farm building plans that we have had them assembled into a booklet, called **The Farmers' Book of Money-Saving Building Plans**. Anyone contemplating building a house or barn should send for a copy. It is free and sent post-paid. Address your request to the Book Department.

**The Story of Hereford Cattle in America** is told in a very complete and interesting feature article by R. J. Kinzer, the secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, beginning on page 8.

This is one of the regular feature articles that The Guide is running in its strong livestock program for the encouragement of better and more livestock on the farm. The illustrations in this article represent some of the finest representatives of the breed, and should serve to set up a high ideal.

The complete report of the **Edmonton Spring Livestock Show** appears with an attractive display of some of the prize-winning animals in this issue. The story of the spring fair and a descrip-

tion of the principal individual prize-winning animals is given in detail by our experienced and accomplished critic.

Space could not be found for as full treatment of the Interprovincial Shorthorn Show and Sale, at Brandon, on April 3 and 4, as this very successful and unique event deserved. A full report will be given in the next issue of The Guide.

**The Manitoba Poultry Show**, held at Brandon, could not be reported on account of the lack of space before this issue. It appears at the end of the Livestock Circles.

**Preparation of Seed Grain** is the subject of an interesting and timely article (on page 9), written by G. H. Cutler, professor of field husbandry, College of Agriculture, Edmonton. The necessity of using the best seed is dealt with, and also the question of adapting the fanning mill to do its best work. The weed seed and other problems that confront the farmer when he is getting his seed ready for sowing are ones worthy of careful consideration. Read this article; it will help you in preparation of your seed grain.

**The Farmers' Platform** as reaffirmed by the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, appears on page 16 of this issue. This platform is the declaration of the national policy of the organized farmers. This has been printed in leaflet form and distributed at the various provincial conventions, but for the convenience of The Guide readers who may not have yet secured a copy, it is reprinted.

The statement that Great Britain has turned protectionist is made in a self-styled "Reconstruction" advertisement in The Guide this week. In making this statement the Reconstruction organization is drawing on its imagination. Next week, The Guide will publish an article dealing with that whole subject, by John W. Ward, of its editorial staff, who, after serving at the front in France, where he was wounded, is now in England.

The Guide carries a splendid list of poultry advertising each issue, but establishes a record in this issue of 430 count lines of classified ads. of pure-bred stock and eggs for sale from some 130 breeders of the West. Every chick hatched and raised this year will be valuable. We refer our readers to page 37 for guidance.

**Victory Bonds**, the latest prices bid and asked on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange, are this week quoted on the financial page (34) of The Guide. A note is also given on the Income Tax bungling.



Mr. J. A. Thompson, Macklin, Sask.

## SAVED \$207.00 On this House

by buying his lumber from us.

### Read what he says:

"Received the car of lumber you shipped and am very well satisfied with it. Your doors, windows and finishing lumber are fine, the carpenters say the best they ever used. I saved \$207.00, which the local lumbermen claimed I could not do. Thanks for your promptness in handling my order."

**Save the Middlemen's Profit** by buying your lumber, shingles, lath, mouldings, doors, windows, etc., direct from the mill. You also get better lumber. We guarantee the quality. Club orders, separately marked, shipped without extra charge.

### Our Prices Include Freight

Write today for Price List, or send us your lumber bill for delivered price. F-2

## F.M.T.C. LUMBER COMPANY

STANDARD BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.

FROM MILL TO CONSUMER

## Farm Bookkeeping Is Now Necessary

The Dominion Government now virtually requires all farmers to keep records, because

### The Canadian Income Tax

Return must be made on incomes even as low as \$1,500 a year.

No Canadian farmer can hereafter farm blindly, with both eyes shut, as to the amount of his profits or losses.

### You Must Know What You Are Earning

The Grain Growers' Guide wishing to aid its readers in keeping efficient records with the greatest ease and accuracy, has just had printed a

### Farm Account Book

with Income Tax Statement. It is compiled and edited by Alva H. Benton, B.S.A., M.S., Department of Farm Management and Rural Economics, Manitoba Agricultural College. This little book is far more complete than many retailed at \$2.00 or so, and is to be had (while the supply lasts) for **.50**

### GET YOUR COPY NOW

Ask for our Complete 1919 Catalog of Books. It is Free.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Book Department Winnipeg, Man.



*—points worth remembering when thinking of a new Tractor—*

The Turner Simplicity  
has

SIZES:—  
12-20 H.P.  
14-25 H.P.

54-inch x 10-inch Drive Wheel.

Transmission of selective sliding-gear type, enclosed in oil-tight, dust-proof case. All gears cut steel, specially treated, running in oil, mounted on Hyatt roller bearings; ball-bearing thrust collar.

Frame, six-inch channel steel, reinforced; six-and-a-half-foot turning radius.

Wheel base, 80 inches; over-all length, 128 inches; tread, 48 inches; height, 60 inches.

Fuel Tanks—Kerosene, 15 gallons; gasoline, 5 gallons.

Control—Automobile-type gear shift, with single lever; conveniently placed spark and throttle control for motor; gasoline and kerosene shift control on dash.

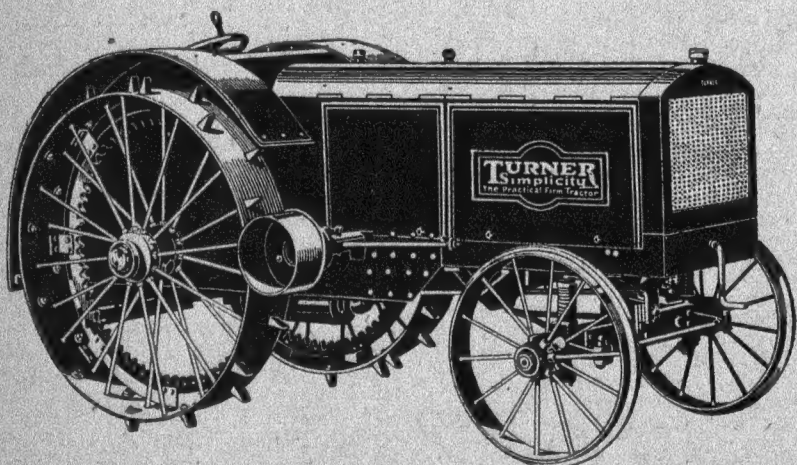
The main-construction idea involved is simplicity, with strength, and keeping down the cost of operation. Of course, the work a Turner Simplicity Tractor will do is not limited in any way. It is for general work or for individual farm work.

*We can save you \$300  
on your purchase price.  
Write us.*

Turner Tractor Sales Co.

195 Portage Ave. E.

Winnipeg, Man.



**IF** you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## Our Ottawa Letter

*Bulk of Work to Follow Easter Recess—West Urges Railway Construction—  
Tariff Question Looms Large—By The Guide Correspondent*

**O**TTAWA, April 11, 1919.—Parliament made some headway with its work this week, but, as yet, only the fringe of its program has been touched. It is apparent that the all-important part of the session will be the several weeks following the Easter recess, which commences on Thursday next. The budget, the Dominion Franchise Act, and final action respecting the railway situation, all go over until then, together with a lot of other legislation, and the great bulk of the estimates with which the house still has to deal.

Business this week included the adoption of the resolution authorizing a war appropriation for the current fiscal year of \$350,000,000. This is a large sum, but, fortunately it is \$150,000,000 less than the sum the house was called upon to vote last year. With the return to Canada, and the demobilization of all the troops before the end of the present year, war expenditure, apart from the large sums which will be required for pensions, vocational training and soldiers' land settlement, should cease, and the government will be able to figure out more definitely than at present just what the cumulative financial effects of the war have been, and what the burden is that Canada will have to carry. Statements from Paris, indicating that Germany will be called upon to pay a heavy indemnity, indicates the possibility of considerable relief from that quarter.

During the discussion in the house, Sir Thomas White explained that the big appropriation would cover the borrowing for the year and that the Militia Department will require \$275,000,000 for demobilization purposes. There was some criticism by the opposition to the credits to the Belgian and other governments, on the score that these governments could borrow money in Europe just as well as in Canada. While admitting that this was true, Sir Thomas White explained that credits are necessary if Canada is to do business with these countries, because of the adverse exchange conditions which are likely to continue for some time to come.

### To Disfranchise Defaulters

There was an old-fashioned debate in the house, on Thursday, over the vexed question of the treatment of defaulters under the Military Service Act. It was based upon a motion by Sir Sam Hughes, calling for uniform punishment for all defaulters. The debate was productive of a variety of opinion, and some bitter speeches from representatives of Quebec on the one hand and Ontario on the other. Lucien Cannon cut loose and criticized the government for not having kept its promise of exemption to farmers' sons under the Military Service Act.

W. F. Nickle, in reply, scored Mr. Cannon heavily and asserted that in view of the German offensive of the spring of 1918, the government was compelled to withdraw its promise in the national interest. The debate made it clear that the government proposes in the Franchise Bill to be brought down later to disfranchise all defaulters for a number of years.

### Prospect for Railway Construction

The prospects for some construction work being done on the Hudson Bay Railway this summer are steadily improving. When the house opened, western members, led by J. A. Campbell, member for Nelson, Man., commenced a campaign with the ministers looking to the completion of the road as soon as possible, but they ran into a stone wall. The government declared that it had absolutely no intention of doing any work on the line this season. But the western members decided that instead of taking the government's decision as final they would resort to the more or less gentle art of persistent pressure.

Several conferences were held with the ministers, at which every possible argument in favor of the completion of the road was put forward. Finally the government showed some signs of yielding, and Hon. J. D. Reid promised

to take the matter up with the management of Canada's National system of railways. Not long after this it was announced that tenders would be called for 250,000 ties, necessary for the completion of the work, and that some additional track might be laid this summer. At another conference, held this week, Mr. Campbell had the support of Hon. T. Norris, premier, and Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba. It is believed that, as a result of this conference, the supplementary estimates to be brought down after the Easter recess will contain quite a large vote for the Hudson Bay. If they do, it will be entirely due to the persistency of the Western members.

### The Tariff Question

The tariff situation has bobbed up again during the week-end. By the time the Easter recess is over it promises to become quite acute. Certainly no budget ever presented in parliament will be so important from a political standpoint as the one Sir Thomas White will bring down towards the end of the month, or early in May. For the first time in the history of Canada, the fate of a government will be immediately involved in the annual fiscal announcement. This has become recognized to such an extent during the past few days that talk of a general election, with the tariff question as the issue, has been featured in the daily press. The assumption on the part of the majority of members of the House, including the Western Unionists, who are most vitally affected, is that the minister of finance will make tariff concessions sufficiently generous to justify them in sticking to the government for the session. This would be the happiest solution of the difficulty for all parties concerned, for there is no desire here for an appeal to the people if it can be avoided.

That there will be some concessions is absolutely certain, for the acting prime minister made a promise to caucus that there would be some tariff readjustment, but whether or not they will go far enough to smooth out the situation the budget alone will reveal. Western members had a long tariff caucus on Tuesday, to which the ministers from west of the Great Lakes were invited. They were told what, in the opinion of the Unionist supporters, might prove satisfactory, and it is understood that the ministers who discussed the whole matter in most frank fashion, expressed the view that the requests made were not unreasonable. It must be remembered, however, that Eastern cabinet ministers may not share this opinion, and there lies the possibility of future trouble.

### East Gathers Forces

There are plenty of signs that the protectionists of the East are preparing to make a big fight. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and its offspring, The Canadian Reconstruction Association, are busy, while steps are already being taken to influence the employees of railways to line up for a high tariff. The Canadian Railroader, in a recent article, which has been quoted in the East, declares that: "The futility of a satisfactory solution of the tariff question through party government is illustrated by the fact that our present government was elected on a mandate to carry on the war with the utmost vigor. There never was any thought in the public mind at the time of the last elections that they would be called upon for tariff legislation." The Railroader asks for a permanent solution of the difficulty by the appointment of a permanent tariff commission.

The Ottawa Evening Journal, in dealing with a statement by Premier Norris, of Manitoba, that the West has struggled under the tariff for 40 years, puts forth the old argument that without the East the West would not have been possible, and declares that the government promises of a full investigation by the ministerial committee before

Continued on Page 62



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 16, 1919

## C.P.R. Journal Attacks The Guide

Last week the Farm and Ranch Review, of Calgary, launched against The Grain Growers' Guide the foulest and most contemptible attack in its history. This attack was in the form of a statement mailed to every firm advertising in The Guide, conveying the impression that a large portion of The Guide's subscriptions were not paid for, and that advertisers were not therefore getting value for their money. It was a cunningly-devised and cold-blooded attempt to induce our advertisers to withdraw their advertisements in the hope of crippling The Guide financially. It was a dastardly attempt to hinder The Guide in its efforts to serve and fight for the cause of the organized farmers.

The foundation of the attack on The Guide was the special offer which The Guide made last summer to local associations at the time of the big membership drive. Not being able to make cash contributions to the local associations The Guide offered to allow them to keep the money collected from a number of new subscriptions. A number of local associations availed themselves of this opportunity, helping their association by having more Guide readers, and helping their treasury by the money collected from the subscribers. A few local associations, however, thought that it was not necessary to collect the money, seeing that they were allowed to keep it all. As soon as The Guide discovered this fact the matter was taken up promptly, and hundreds of reports indicate that the error is corrected. Finding a handful of subscriptions unpaid the Review sets out to cripple The Guide.

Why does the Farm and Ranch Review seek to injure The Guide? It can certainly hope to gain little from our advertisers, and less from the farmers of the West. The Review has always lacked the courage and backbone to support the organized farmers in their fight. It has been a fair-weather friend of the farmer, but conspicuous by its silence when the farmer has been exploited. What motive could this so-called farm journal have in attacking the whole cause of the organized farmers in this way through The Guide. We set out to investigate, believing that somewhere in this farm journal woodpile we should find the Big Interests' nigger. And we were not disappointed.

A search of the official records at Edmonton showed the Farm and Ranch Review to be controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, that three of its five directors were C.P.R. officials and the majority of its shareholders are also C.P.R. men or institutions. Why has this camouflaged farm journal, controlled by the C.P.R., made such an underhand thrust at the organized farmers? We leave the answer to that question to our readers.

For ten years, The Guide has endeavored to fight the fight of the organized farmers and in that time has been forced to expose a number of vicious attacks, both from corporations and journals. In this work alone, The Guide has undoubtedly saved the organization from serious disruption and aided the farmers in their many victories. The only way by which The Guide can continue to wage ceaseless warfare upon the enemy is through the united support of our readers. With our readers at our backs, and the organized farmers supporting us, all the Big Interests of Canada, with their hundreds of millions of dollars, cannot suppress The Guide, nor prevent it from carrying on the fight for justice. If The Guide should be

crippled there is no other journal that dare take up the fight, and the farmers would be left largely a prey to their enemies. But we have no fears. No journal ever had such a loyal support from its readers and we always know that they can be depended upon in a crisis.

There is just one way in which our readers can give effective support to The Guide in reply to this camouflaged farm journal's attack. This is to help us put The Guide into homes where it will carry the facts to those who will mark a ballot at the next election. The larger the number of subscribers, the greater the strength of The Guide, and the more it can do to help the farmers in their fight for Political Action. No one thing will help to increase the membership in the local associations and make a great success of the Big Drive for Political Action than to get more people reading The Guide. If our readers will help then The Guide can defy any corporation or power that money can create.

Now to action. The Guide wants help from every local association, from every individual reader who is a friend, and wants to add more strength to The Guide's arm. Seeding has begun in some places and will shortly begin in others. But even though the farmers are busy, the Big Interests are just as busy. It will pay the farmers well to take a few minutes to help The Guide, and then while they are on the plow, or the seeder, The Guide will carry on the fight and get ready for the conventions and Political Action as soon as the seed is in the ground.

The subscription price of The Guide is \$1.50 per year, or \$3.00 for three years. We hope every local association will collect a number of new subscriptions before seeding and then take it up in earnest afterwards. We shall allow the local association to keep for its treasury, or in payment to the local secretary, one-half of the money from every new subscription collected from now until the Big Drive is over. Every local association should help The Guide to the utmost at this time when The Guide is fighting their battles.

From our individual readers we ask for assistance in two ways:—

1.—No matter whether your subscription is paid in advance, or is in arrears, send us another \$1.50 or \$3.00 for another year, or three years, and it will be just that much more added to our Fighting Fund at a time when the fight is hottest.

2.—Collect at least one new subscription to The Guide and keep half the money as commission, or send it all to The Guide. The main thing is to send in the new subscription. Thousands of subscriptions are collected by friends of The Guide every year and the money sent to The Guide office.

Now is the time for action all along the line. The Guide has confidence in the support which its readers will give in the next few days, and right on through the fight.

## What Need of Protection?

The Guide prints in this issue an ingeniously-constructed advertisement of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, in which are set forth what are said to be comparisons of the retail prices, north and south of the international line, of an agricultural implement made in the United States. There is throughout this advertisement a skilful avoidance of positive statement. For example:—

In some cases, agriculturists in Manitoba appear to pay more than is paid by the farm-

ers at points directly south in the United States, but such does not seem to be true of farmers generally in Western Canada.

The price at Havre, Montana, appears to be \$185.00, as compared with \$168.00 at Maple Creek, or any other point in south-west Saskatchewan.

But suppose the figures in this advertisement not only "appear to be" and "seem to be," but actually are the prices paid. Would not such figures show that the Canadian makers have no need of tariff protection? If the Canadian makers can profitably sell binders and wagons at prices so much below the prices charged in the United States by the makers of binders and wagons in that country, why should the Canadian makers have to be protected? Why was the binder selected as an illustration bearing the lowest tariff tax on the list?

Let us consider the figures showing how the existing tariff adds to the price which the farmers in this country must pay for representative articles of farm machinery of United States' make. A 20-shoe double-disc seed drill is made about \$42 dearer by the tariff. A seven horse-power engine crossing the border and paying the 35 per cent. duty has some \$75 added thereby to the price the Canadian farmer has to pay for it. A wagon, paying the 32½ per cent. duty, is by that made nearly \$35 dearer to the farmer on this side of the line. A potato digger, burdened with the same duty, is made \$40 more expensive. The 37½ per cent. exacted at the border on a sewing machine takes nearly \$9.00 out of the Canadian purchaser's pocket. And the list might be continued to a great length.

## Protection and Publicity

In this issue is printed an article written for The Guide by Sir John Willison, president of the Canadian Reconstruction Association. In carrying on the protectionist propaganda, in which his skilful pen is enlisted, Sir John continues to show himself a past master in the art of saying smoothly many things with which everybody must agree. In this article he dwells on the national importance of Canadian manufacturing and the necessity there is of that importance being duly appreciated in the West. But he dwells on this in a way which does not so much say as imply (for he is skilful in the use of words) that there is hostility in the West to the rightful development of manufacturing in Canada.

On the contrary, what the West wants is the fullest possible development of all the industries of Canada, on the just basis of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. What the West is opposed to is the policy of protection for certain industries at the expense mainly of Canada's most important industry, namely agriculture, which is of greater value to the country than all the other industries put together. What the West objects to is the tariff system of siphoning money out of the pockets of the many into the pockets of a few.

Sir John Willison is in favor of an enquiry being entered upon, under the Minister of Finance, into the whole subject of the tariff. An enquiry into the tariff is one of the favorite protectionist devices for delaying action in regard to the tariff. That device has been used more than once in the past to fool the people of this country. The Canadian Council of Agriculture had it in mind in passing at its annual meeting in Winnipeg last week, the resolution in which it refers to "the tendency of past govern-



ments to shelve definite action in matters of this kind by referring their consideration to commissions of one kind and another." That resolution calls upon the government to take immediate action in making a substantial reduction in the present tariff in the manner set forth in the Farmers' Platform, and assuming full responsibility therefor.

"I am persuaded," writes Sir John Willison, "that when all the facts are disclosed, a good many impressions which prevail in western Canada will prove to have been misleading." But the protected interests refuse to disclose all the facts. There is a plank in the Farmers' Platform calling for complete publicity in regard to the business of any industry having, or seeking, tariff protection. And that demand for publicity is not confined to the West. Speaking before the Canadian Club of Toronto, last week, Thomas Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, said that any industry which claims to need tariff protection should be ready to open all its books for public inspection in proof of the truthfulness of its claim. Will Sir John Willison endorse this idea?

### Implement Duties and Prices

A self-styled Reconstructionist argument, published in The Guide this week says:—

If, by abandonment of the Canadian tariff duties, the United States manufacturers of farm machinery were enabled to capture a larger part of the Dominion market, it is said that serious harm might be done to the Canadian industry and the foreign manufacturers might then exploit the Canadian grain

growers by charging higher prices, on account of there being little or no competition from domestic producers.

A prominent member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association once said at Toronto, that the tariff should be "as high as Haman's gallows." Under the shadow of such a tariff in the United States there has grown up the most powerful agricultural combine in the world. It has its prices screwed up to the top notch. It is absurd to say that access to this country, which has 8,850,000 people, would enable it to screw them any higher than the rate prevailing in the United States market of 110,000,000 people.

### Political Action Begun

The first gun in the campaign of political action by the organized farmers and farm women was fired at the convention in Medicine Hat. Its echoes, reverberating across the prairies, are making themselves heard in the eastern strongholds of special privilege and professional politics. The Medicine Hat convention gave a fine demonstration of the spirit of determination and enthusiasm which prevails throughout the West. That spirit in action will secure the election to parliament of men who will devote all their energy to making the principles set forth in the Farmers' Platform prevail in the national legislation. The West is awake. The strength of the organized farmers and farm women is going to make itself felt at Ottawa.

Never before have the protected interests in Canada amassed such wealth as in the past four-and-a-half years. They have millions to devote to their campaign for the continuance of the existing tariff system. They are spending barrels of money on their advertising propaganda in the newspapers. The organization which is carrying on this protectionist propaganda under the name of Reconstruction is the Manufacturers' Association in connection with the money power, and, of course, the C.P.R. Three of the directors of the C.P.R., including Lord Shaughnessy, E. W. Beatty, the president of that corporation, are on the executive.

It is interesting to note in the protectionist advertising bearing the Reconstruction label, in this issue, the denials that Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements sell abroad at lower prices than they sell in Canada. The Guide has on file letters from returned Westerners, who, while in France, saw a great deal of Canadian farm machinery, and on questioning the French farmers about the pre-war prices, learned that in many instances they paid less for such machinery than the prices in this country.

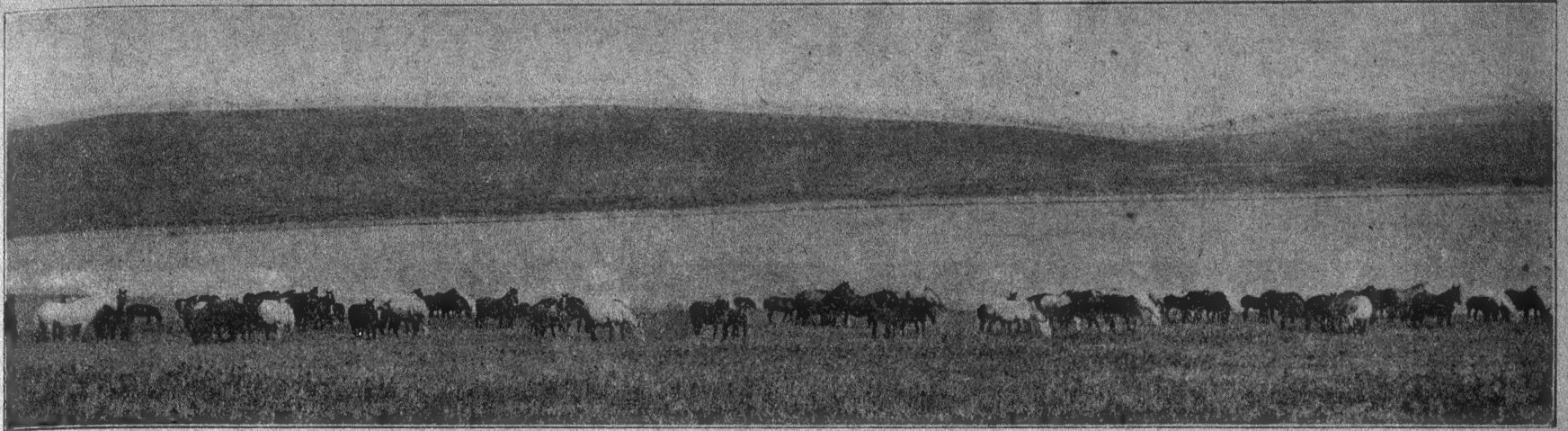
The Toronto News has changed its name to The Toronto Times. But its utterances under its new name show that it is not the first newspaper leopard that "under absolutely new control," with or without a change of name, has failed to change its spots.



### A Wild Cry to Organized Labor and the Returned Soldiers to Come to the Help of Special Privilege

A leaflet issued by the self-styled Canadian Reconstruction Association, designed to influence returned soldiers and organized labor, says: "The immediate adoption of the Grain Growers' Platform would produce a situation in Canada in which only Bolsheviks would rejoice and they only until their teaching produced its inevitable effects. The Grain Growers profess to desire an alliance with organized labor, and yet, in a period full of hazard and uncertainty, wings of their organization urge the instant adoption of a program which would throw a multitude of workers upon the streets and introduce the soldiers to a country paralyzed by industrial uncertainty and confusion."





Percheron Mares and Colts, on the Famous Bar U Ranch, Owned by George Lane, Calgary.

# Political Action in Alberta

**T**HE first of the district conventions for the discussion of ways and means of taking independent political action under the resolution passed by the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, was held in Medicine Hat, March 25 and 26, and exceeded all expectations. At the end of 1918, the books at the Central office of the U.F.A. showed 1,750 U.F.A. members in the Medicine Hat Federal constituency. The decision of the annual convention at Edmonton in favor of taking political action was received with enthusiasm by the farmers of the Medicine Hat Federal riding; it gave a new stimulus to the U.F.A., and in the weeks intervening between the annual convention and the gathering at Medicine Hat, a number of new U.F.A. locals sprang into existence. At Manyberries, for instance, over 70 farmers became members of the Manyberries local at the organization meeting, and within two weeks the membership of the local increased to over 100. Director Charles Harris worked strenuously to carry the gospel of organization into unorganized districts with excellent results.

Accordingly, when the Medicine Hat district convention opened on the morning of March 25, notwithstanding the lack of railways running north and south in the constituency, and the fact that the roads were in poor condition for automobile travel, 168 delegates, elected on a basis of one to each ten members in the locals, were in attendance. Interest was so keen, however, that there were about as many visitors as delegates, so that the hall, which had been rented for the meeting, with seating capacity of 175, was quite unable to accommodate the gathering, which adjourned to the Empress theatre, where the attendance at the difference sessions of the convention ranged between 300 and 400.

## Outstanding Features

It is safe to say that there never was a political convention in the province called in more democratic fashion. The convention met with no agenda drawn up, nobody authorized to take the lead, and with absolute freedom of action. To those who have had experience in arranging for conventions, and know the size of the task involved, the Medicine Hat convention was an eye-opener. Without any pre-arrangement whatever, beyond the summoning of the delegates and the engagement of the hall by the U.F.A. Central office, the delegates assembled, elected temporary officers for the convention, and proceeded to conduct its business in an orderly and logical way. Throughout the convention every matter of importance was carefully considered, and where differences of opinion arose, keenly debated. Some of the outstanding features of the convention were:—

- (1) The complete unanimity in favor of independent, democratic, political action.
- (2) The part taken in the convention by members of the United Farm Women.
- (3) The adoption of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as the political principles of the association.
- (4) The decision to leave the nomination of a candidate to a future convention.

## U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Medicine Hat Federal Constituency Hold First Political Convention under Resolution Passed by Edmonton Convention— By H. Higginbotham

- (5) The stand taken in regard to the qualifications of a candidate.
- (6) The establishment of a permanent organization on sound democratic lines.
- (7) The provision made for financing the organization and campaign.

### President Wood Speaks

President H. W. Wood, at the request of the convention, outlined the underlying causes which had led to the decision on the part of the farmers to take independent political action.

While from the start of their educational and commercial organizations they had avoided taking political action, they had been trying to free their minds from the blighting influence of political party prejudice, and as a result of that effort, extended over the past ten years, he believed there was no class of people in the world freer from that party political prejudice than the members of the U.F.A. They now saw that in solving their problems, they had to take a step further, which was a political step.

If they were going to build a democratic political organization, the people themselves must build it and take full responsibility. If they had to take the responsibility, they must have absolute freedom. This was the first time in their lives that they had been called upon to build their own political machinery, and the machine was going to be the people themselves, who would be absolutely responsible for everything they did. He thought this first political convention should not have been called a convention, but a "political school." In other political conventions their thinking and organizing and selecting of leaders had been done for them, but in this convention they had to do it for themselves, with no instructions from anybody. They had no trained political leadership of their own, and they would have to develop and train leaders. The cost of a campaign run by the people themselves should not be anything like the amount which had been spent on political campaigns in the past. Each delegate would be a worker for the cause, and every member who sent him there would be just as much a worker for the cause. Each district convention would be responsible only to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals in that riding. If they made mistakes it would not affect the provincial U.F.A. The Central office of the U.F.A. had no instructions to give, and would not dictate, but would be ready and glad to give whatever service and assistance it could in a purely advisory capacity, when requested to do so. He urged that in building this new branch of the farmers' movement that they keep in mind a close sympathetic co-operation with the parent organization, the U.F.A.

The key-note of the convention was sounded by Director C. H. Harris, when he declared: "This is a meeting of

the farmers and farm women of Medicine Hat constituency, who are dissatisfied with the professional politicians." This feeling was so dominant in the convention that it was decided to insist upon the candidate, when found, being "a resident member of the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. and a bona fide farmer." Director Harris made a strong speech against the practice of "importing" candidates, which was loudly applauded. Some of the delegates, on reflection, were prepared to question the wisdom of limiting the choice of candidate in this manner, but the fear that a professional politician might enter the fold was so strong that the convention decided to lock, bolt and bar the door against such intrusion.

There was a fair representation of the U.F.W.A. locals in the constituency, and, according to all accounts, women had taken an active part in the selection of delegates to the convention. Mrs. Lyons, of Whittle, served on the committee which drafted the constitution; Mrs. Geo. Mond, Bow Island, was nominated for secretary, but declined; while Mrs. Lura Orr, Seven Persons, was elected vice-president of the association.

There was a strong minority in favor of nominating a candidate at this convention, but this was opposed by some of the locals, which were only represented with a minimum delegation, and it was felt by the majority that it would be wise to go carefully and make sure that every effort had been made to select the best material available. The most keenly-contested division was that on the qualifications for candidate. A minority, led by J. C. Cotterell, Cereal, presented a minority report on the constitution, favoring an election by a system of primaries. It was the wish of the minority that the candidates should be balloted upon in the local associations, and the one receiving the largest number of votes to be declared to be the regular nominee of the association. The proposed amendment along this line precipitated an interesting discussion of the primary system. President Wood, when called upon for an opinion, gave his view that the primary system, as in use in the United States, was placed there to curb an evil which had grown up, whereas, in his opinion, the calling of an absolutely democratic, free convention, sought entirely to eradicate the evil. He thought the convention should be supreme.

It was decided that membership in the association should be open only to locals of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., which would be required to pay to the district organization a membership fee of 50 cents per capita on the membership of their locals, this sum to be paid out of the funds of the local, or to be an assessment upon the members of the local. The executive was given power to levy upon the locals in membership additional assessments of 50 cents per

member, as required by the needs of the organization. It was also decided that delegates' fares to conventions should be pooled.

### Referendum and Recall

The resolution which was passed, embodying the referendum and recall, defined as one of the qualifications of any person selected as a candidate in this constituency, "that he shall immediately after receiving a nomination, sign his resignation, said resignation to be placed in the hands of a committee of 21 qualified electors, with the understanding that a failure on his part to advocate and defend, by voice and vote, the principles laid down in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, shall be good and sufficient reason to justify the committee in calling a convention of the independent electors of said accredited delegates, may, if they so desire, annul the nomination, or in the case of an elected member, forward said resignation to the prime minister of Canada, provided always that said representative, whether a candidate or a sitting member, shall at all times be given ample opportunity to defend his actions."

### Choosing a Name

The question of a name for the organization provoked considerable debate. Director Harris proposed the name "The Agricultural Political Society for Medicine Hat Federal Constituency." Two amendments were moved: (1) To strike out the word "agricultural," and (2) that the organization be called "The U.F.A. Independent Political Party." The differences of opinion regarding the name of the organization arose largely from the differing views as to the wisdom or otherwise of including other than farmers in the organization, and also whether all farmers should be admitted or only members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. President Wood was called upon for his opinion, which he gave, stating that his advice would be to keep the U.F.A. locals as the foundation of the organization, and that entrance to the organization should be through a local of the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. He urged that they could co-operate more effectively with other organized bodies as a group than by attempting to make a conglomerate organization.

It was eventually decided, on the motion of L. Prondfoot, Chinook, to call the organization "The Medicine Hat U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association," and that the sub-title, "For the primary purpose of taking independent political action," be used.

J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, president of the Non-Partizan League of Alberta, was asked to state the position of the Non-Partizan League. In doing so, Mr. Buckley stated that so far as the executive of the Non-Partizan League was concerned, they were not particular about their own existence, so long as the movement for independent political action succeeded. The Non-Partizan League was anxious not only to co-operate, but to throw into the movement whatever machinery, whatever organization, and whatever money they possessed. They were not anxious to preserve their own name, if they could work more effectively in co-operation

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The Head of the Hereford Sire.

# Hereford History in America

## *The Early Pioneers and What the Breed Has Done for Beef--By R. J. Kinzer*

tinued to breed Herefords for a number of years. Albany became a centre of Hereford breeding activity, many herds being maintained there.

Mr. Sotham continued to breed Herefords for many years. He was an aggressive advocate of the breed, and while making many friends for the whitefaces, he stirred up much antagonism to them. He scattered the breed throughout the eastern and middle states, and did more than any other man in his time to bring about their ultimate triumph. Among those who purchased Herefords from Mr. Sotham was the Hon. John Merryman, of Cockeysville, Md., who was for many years the leading advocate of the breed in the South Atlantic states. In 1870, Mr. Merryman imported the noted bull, Sir Richard 2nd, bred by the Hon. J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court, Herefordshire. Sir Richard's services to the breed in the Merryman herd, and later in Maine and in Illinois, form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Hereford development in this country.

### Pioneer New England Breeders

Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell, of Vassalboro, Me., are said to have imported a number of Herefords in 1830. H. C. Burleigh, of Fairfield, Me., one of the leading pioneer breeders of New England, writing in 1886, stated that

Herefords during this period. The Hon. L. A. Dowley, of Boston, imported a bull and two heifers for his farm at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1852.

### Elyria, O., and Guelph, Ont.

In 1852, John Humphries and Thomas Aston came over from England, bringing a number of Herefords with them, and settled at Elyria, O. They made a second importation in 1860. Elyria became the centre of a Hereford breeding district, which was long known as the Herefordshire of America, and from this district was sent out foundation stock for many herds in the middle and central western states. The Aston herd was eventually sold to W. W. Aldrich, who became one of the leading breeders and exhibitors of Herefords in the country. H. and N. Abbe, the former a son-in-law of Thomas Aston, maintained for many years a noted herd at Elyria. In 1872, Walter M. Morgan, a son-in-law of Mr. Aston, removed to Marshall County, Kansas, taking with him some of the Humphries-Aston stock, and founding one of the earliest herds in the sunflower state. In later years H. H. Clough, of Elyria, became noted as an importer, breeder and exhibitor of Herefords. He imported Ancient Briton, by a son of Lord Wilton, and with him won the championship at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

F. W. Stone, of Guelph, Ontario, noted as a Shorthorn breeder, purchased a number of Herefords at English sales

breeders and exhibitors. H. C. Burleigh, another brother, engaged extensively in the breeding of Herefords at Fairfield, Me., securing a number of good animals from the herd of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec, and F. W. Stone. In 1876, he traded Compton Lad, 1827, by Guelph, the latter bred by F. W. Stone, to the Hon. John Merryman, for Sir Richard 2nd, imported by the latter.

The Cochrane herd was founded with purchases from F. W. Stone, in the '60s, and added to by importations from the leading English herds in 1880 and 1881. The Hillhurst herd became one of the most famous on the continent. The business was continued by the founder's son James A. Cochrane, who imported 40 head in 1883, including Cassio, 11353, by The Grove 3rd, and a number of heifers by Lord Wilton, The Grove 3rd, Regulus and other noted sires. Blood from the Hillhurst herd was widely scattered throughout the United States.

In 1866 Gov. W. W. Crapo, of Flint, Mich., purchased some Herefords from F. W. Stone, and conducted a series of experiments with them in connection with Devons and Shorthorns. These experiments convinced him of the superiority of the Herefords, and the herd established by him is still maintained by his son.

### A new Champion

A bitter warfare had been waged upon the breed through the agricultural papers, the result of the aggressiveness of such enthusiastic advocates of the whitefaces as William H. Sotham. This controversy attracted the attention of T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., who, having investigated the Herefords and become convinced of their merit, came to their support. He established a herd by the purchase of a few head in 1872. The following year he added a few more, including Sir Charles, for which he paid F. W. Stone \$1,000 in gold. Sir Charles was by Guelph, by Patriot, purchased by Mr. Stone at the Lord Bateman sale. Mr. Miller continued to increase his herd with purchases made from Maine to Kansas. He was not backward about expressing his belief in the superiority of the whitefaces over other beef breeds, and soon drew the fire of the Hereford opponents. He went over to England and purchased many of the best individuals from the leading English herds, his importations including Success, bred by J. Morris, Madley Herefordshire; Winter de Cote, bred by Mrs. Sarah Edwards, of Leominster; and Irvington Wilton, a son of Lord Wilton, bred by Samuel Goode, of Leominster. Winter de Cote was a brother of Mrs. Edwards' champion cow Leonora, and through his sire was related to Helena, the dam of the famous Anxiety.

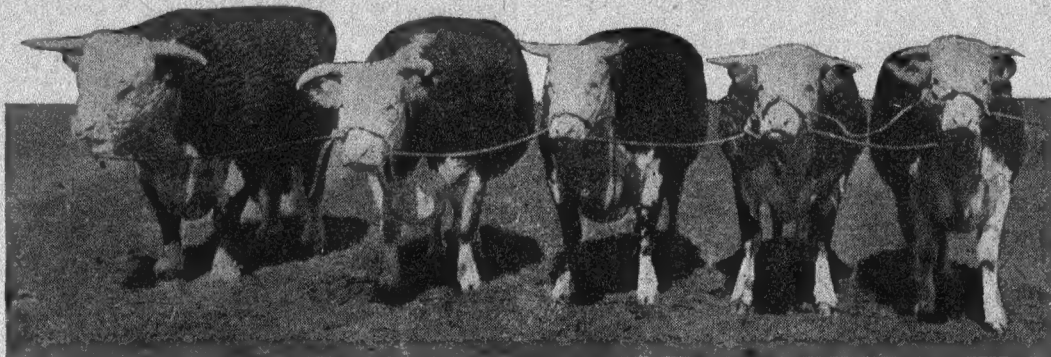
Mr. Miller proceeded to carry the war  
Continued on Page 17

**D**EFINITE information is lacking as to when and by whom the first Herefords were brought to this country. Henry Clay is credited with having been one of the first importers of whitefaces. He purchased two cows and two bulls in England, in 1816. One of the bulls died on the way over. The three animals remaining were established on his farm at Ashland, Ky., in 1817. They appear to have been crossed with other breeds, and with their characteristic prepotency, to have impressed the whiteface trade mark of the breed upon the cattle of Kentucky for many years. Animals descended from the Clay importation are frequently referred to as the "seventeens," and it is claimed that the champion steer at the Chicago fat show in 1878, was descended from the Clay importation.

W. C. Rives, of Virginia, is alleged to have imported some Herefords early in the nineteenth century, but confirmation of this importation is lacking. In 1825, Admiral Coffin, of the British Navy, a native of Massachusetts, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture, a Hereford bull and cow. The cow failed to breed, but the bull, Sir Isaac, lived for many years, and his produce was highly esteemed as work cattle and beef and dairy animals.

### An Aggressive Hereford Advocate

It is alleged and denied that other small importations were made to New England between 1825 and 1839. If made, they failed to establish the breed on anything like a firm footing. The first serious effort to plant the Herefords in this country was made by William H. Sotham, in 1839-40. Mr. Sotham was handling cattle for a New York packer, and was impressed with the inferiority of the beeves grown in the eastern states to those with which he had been familiar in his early youth, in England. He brought over five bulls and 17 females in 1840, the venture being financed by the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, New York. The following year Mr. Sotham went to England and selected a number of heifers, one bull and several calves, all of which perished on the voyage over. In 1847, Mr. Sotham, having acquired the greater part of the Corning herd, settled at Black Rock, near Buffalo. The remainder of the herd passed into the hands of Erastus Corning, Jr., who con-



The Canadian Champion Herd of Herefords, Headed by the \$20,000 Bull, Gay Lad 16th. Owned by Frank Collicut, of Willow Springs Ranch, Calgary, Alta.

the second importation made to this country was by the Vaughan Bros., of Hallowell, Me., whose herd was established on the farm later used by Messrs. Burleigh and Bodwell for quarantine and sale purposes. Burleigh and Bodwell imported a large number of Herefords including Anxiety 2nd, half-brother to Anxiety 4th, whose name stands as the greatest improver of the breed in the United States. Anxiety 2nd, was later owned in turn by Milton George, of Aurora, Ill., and G. W. Henry, of Chicago. While the property of H. C. Burleigh, he sired Hoosier Tom, 7732, the sire of Melley May, 41752, the dam of Perfection, sire of Perfection Fairfax and Woodford.

Capt. Phineas Pendleton, of Searsport, Me., brought two Hereford calves, a bull and heifer from Wales, in 1846. Their offspring found its way into several New England herds, among them being that of J. H. Underwood, of Fayette, Me. The Underwood herd, now owned by J. H. Underwood, of Kents Hill, Me., is one of the oldest in the United States. William Chamberlain, of Red Hook, N.Y., is said to have imported some

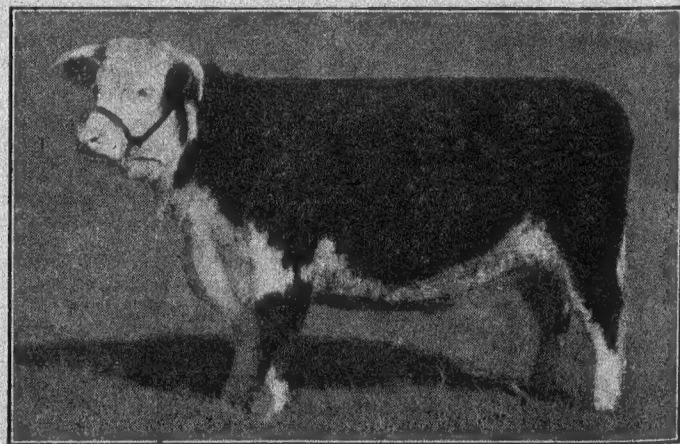
in the early '60s, and soon became recognized as one of the leading breeders in the new world. Many famous animals imported or bred by him were acquired by breeders in the United States. Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, was an enthusiastic admirer of Herefords, as he was of all good cattle, and did much to spread the interest in the breed in Canada. Among his importations was the bull Conqueror, by Lord Wilton, bred by T. J. Carwardine, of Stocktonbury, also the breeder of Anxiety 4th.

### New Life After the Civil War

The progress of the breed was slow until after the close of the Civil War, when a great impetus was given to the cattle-growing industry. There were a few herds scattered throughout the New England and Atlantic states, from Maryland to Maine, a few in New York and Ohio, and a sprinkling of the breed in the middle west. In 1869, John H. and Gilman S. Burleigh, of Mechanicsville, Ia., founded a herd, making most of their purchases from F. W. Stone. They soon became noted as



Repeater Junior. Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the International in 1918. Owned by O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.



A Grand Champion Hereford Cow, and a Model of Hereford Character. Note the Head, Neck Veins, Wonderful Back, and Constitution.



# Preparation of Seed Grain



*The Seed is an Important Factor in Insuring a Big Out-run at Threshing Time*

## *What Constitutes Good Seed--Cleaning and Grading --Treatment for Smut--By Prof. G. H. Cutler*

**T**HE many features of climate that manifested themselves during the growing season of 1918, wrought heavy damage to grain crops in nearly all sections of the middle western provinces. The net result is that the grain crops in many of the best districts were injured from one cause or another. Good seed grain is, therefore, of limited quantity, and in many cases, of questionable quality. Since each season seems to have in store its surprise it becomes more and more apparent that every factor which contributes to production must receive due consideration. Good seed is one of these factors, and often so important as to become a limiting one. Its importance depends in a large measure upon the soil and climate conditions, following seeding, during germination and early development of the young plant. Cold, backward weather, shortage of soil moisture, killing frosts and soil drifting between seeding time and June are menacing conditions that hamper the germinating and growing seedling. To resist these conditions most effectively is one of the chief functions of good seed. But good seed includes more than this.

What is good seed? Good seed is simply seed that is:—

(1) Free from noxious weed seeds and other kinds of grain; (2) free from smut spores; (3) from a suitable variety of good breeding; (4) sound, large, plump and well matured.

The weed problem in some, and perhaps in many districts of the middle west, is developing with alarming rapidity. Clean seed will not eliminate the weed problem but it will help. There is one thing certain, we shall always have weeds as long as we and our neighbors continue to sow weed seeds. Would you believe it possible to sow as high as 4,000 and 5,000 weed seeds per acre when sowing wheat? This looks big on paper, but when calculated on the basis of one pound, it doesn't look so formidable. Such a sample examined in bulk looks reasonably clean. Nevertheless, this is quite representative of many, many samples that have been brought to our attention during the past few years, and yet we are wont to blame the neighbors for our weed seeds.

### **Other Kinds of Impurities**

Mixtures of other kinds of grain in the seed may be viewed in the light of thieves and rogues to the growing crop. Moreover, there is usually plenty of volunteer without seeding it. The presence of other kinds of grain interferes with the seeding operations, unless due allowance is made, by taking the place of the desired grain. It has been observed, too, that when growing, they develop with greater rapidity and vigor and thus misappropriate plant food and precious moisture. And, finally, their presence in quantity in wheat has been known to reduce its commercial value to no inconsiderable extent.

The grain smuts still cause a heavy annual loss in the crops of the middle west. The loss has been estimated at \$12,000,000 annually. Not only are yields lessened, but the commercial value, especially of wheat, is materially reduced. Smut spores, whether on the seed or in the soil, seem capable of infecting the young growing plants. According to experiments and experience, even smut balls which have not been removed from the seed grain, and which are seeded with treated grain, may also infect the growing crop.

In order to remove every possibility of smut in the crop, it would seem that treatment with the standard smut treatment each season is imperative; that, where smut spores are likely to be present in the soil a change of crop is advisable, and where smut balls obtain in a sample, every precaution should be adopted to remove them. Many of them can be removed by means of the fanning mill, and the balance should be caught either with the smut pickler or by submerging the seed loosely in the solution prepared for smut treatment.

These remarks apply more especially to wheat. Precautionary measures might very well be employed as well with the barley and oat crop.

### **Suitable Varieties of Good Breeding**

Growers are advised to confine themselves to varieties of grains of known suitability, such as are recommended by the experiment stations.

Most farmers appreciate the value of good livestock. They select their best animals for breeding and dispose of the others. They know that good breeding counts for much and are, therefore, avoiding nondescript animals. What applies in livestock applies with equal force in plant life. "Like begets like," in quite the same marked degree. There are the same wide differences in strains of plants as obtains in strains of livestock. Some are poor, others quite superior. Even to the uninitiated superior strains of grain reveal their breeding. They are truer to type, more uniform and not infrequently more productive. Registered or pedigreed seed belongs to this better class of grain although often it is forced to go begging for a buyer because a premium is asked over nondescript seed. That registered seed is worth more, goes without saying, and should be sought with eagerness. The most reliable Canadian experimental evidence and European experience places a premium of approximately eight to ten per cent. in point of productiveness on seed of this standing as compared with that which has not enjoyed selection.

### **Sound Seed**

Frost injury is perhaps one of the most frequent causes of poor seed through lowered vitality and germination. Two or three degrees in the milk stage are sufficient to ruin oats for seed. Frozen oats are difficult to de-

tect. A sample may be badly injured by frost and totally unfit for seed and yet the injury not apparent. Frost injury is more apparent in wheat than in any other grain as evidenced by a blistered appearance, or in severe cases by shrunken and discolored kernels. The injury to vitality, however, is less marked, in fact wheat that is fairly well matured before being frozen is injured so slightly that the injury can scarcely be measured.

Heating, more frequently injures the vitality of wheat. Any evidence of mould or mustiness in a wheat sample is sufficient cause for uneasiness. Barley is more easily injured by weathering than other grains. Insufficient drying is a common cause of low germination. Frost injury is another. A crimped or shrunken appearance or a loosened hull which easily breaks away are usual marks by which frost injury is identified.

Peas and flax are often injured by frost. A variegation in color and a loosened seed coat are indications of frost in peas. Discoloration in flax from the usual brown or yellow to a white or greenish black are proofs of frost injury.

### **Plump and Well-Matured Seed**

Plump, well colored, well-matured seed, insures the life of the young plant. It is often overlooked that a miniature embryo plant is quite as dependent upon the mother seed as the suckling animal is upon its mother. The better, therefore, the mother seed is stored with available food, the better are the chances for the successful resistance of the many adversities that beset the path of the young plant. A uniformly plump sample of seed, other things equal, assures a quick even germination and rapid development of leaves and root. Should frost cut down the leaf-growth or the stomach of the plant, in its very early stages it readily recovers itself by virtue of an available reserve stored in a plump seed. Moreover the root system so well developed by such a seed stands ready to assist in bridging the much injured plant over such a critical period. Pot experiments and field observations conducted by the writer bear out these statements.

Seed representing plump and shrunken seed respectively, were seeded out and allowed to germinate and grow for a short period. After ten days growth these were all subjected to an equal degree of frost and then allowed to recover. Close observation revealed that the plants from the inferior seed did not recover themselves so quickly nor so completely as those from the plump seed. The subsequent vigor of growth of the plants from the shrunken seed was in marked contrast to that displayed by the plump well-developed seed. This greater vigor so characteristic of plants from plump seed will probably account for the greater yields obtained from superior seed, although this is quite dependent upon seasonal conditions.

Sprouted seeds may or may not respond to conditions favorable to germination. Tests conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, showed that with grains badly sprouted, not only did four-fifths of them decay in the ground, but even those which did grow produced plants which were very uneven in growth. Even a very slight sprouting in the field checked the vitality of the seed.

Broken grains in wheat and barley seed is not satisfactory. Their presence in any quantity renders even germination impossible and high germination entirely remote.

### **Cleaning and Grading**

In tests conducted by the writer where the large plump seed was removed by hand from a sample of No. 1 Northern wheat, a gain of four bushels and 47 pounds per acre was realized over that from small shrunken grain taken from the same sample. The only practical means, however, that the grain grower has of applying this principle is by using the fanning mill. The fanning mill, of course, cannot make as complete separation as is possible by hand. In tests carried out in competition with those mentioned above, a yield of two bushels and 26 pounds per acre was realized over that obtained from the small shrunken seed taken from the same sample. These results are significant but they do not tell the whole story. They emphasize the advantages accruing from removing the small shrunken seed, but they do not indicate the benefits resulting from the removal of weed seeds. It will be observed too, that the tests referred to were carried out with grain of a high grade. Under other conditions the increase resulting from the use of the fanning mill would probably have been much greater.

To obtain maximum results from any fanning mill it is essential that a full equipment of sieves be obtained. Both wire and perforated zinc riddles and screens of all sizes must be had for weed seeds and grains of different sizes. With an adequate supply of sieves and by proper adjustment and operation of the mill, there seems every reason to expect that commensurate returns should result.

In setting up the fanning mill in preparation for cleaning grain, a few principles should be borne in mind:—

1. Each mill has a definite capacity—above which good work is impossible.

2. The riddle or top screen should be just large enough to let the seed through and hold back the large impurities, dirt, chaff, etc.

3. The slant of the riddle, amount of shake and size of the opening in the hopper, are points, the observance of which mean efficiency in the best separation, especially weed seeds from grain similar in size.

4. The wind blast must be utilized to remove as many of the impurities, dirt and light grains as possible.

Continued on Page 40



# United Farmers of Alberta

## Calgary District Associations

**T**HE organization of a district association for the east and west Calgary Federal constituencies was completed at a further meeting held for this purpose, at which 46 delegates were present, representing 15 out of the 33 live locals in the two constituencies. It was decided to fix the membership fee to the association at 25 cents per member in each local association.

In the election of officers, W. D. Spence was elected president; Mr. Mercer, vice-president; R. A. Parker, secretary-treasurer; these three, together with the six directors, to form the executive. Directors were elected as follows: West Calgary—C. H. Vogel, of Carstairs; F. Williams, of Elbow River; and F. Moyle, of Didsbury. East Calgary—A. A. Hall, of Crossfield; I. M. McCune, of Irricana; J. S. Earle, of Aene.

The following resolution was passed:—"That this conference of farmers, representing the local councils of the U.F.A. in the Federal ridings of east and west Calgary, heartily and unanimously indorse the platform of the farmers as laid down in the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

"Whereas, the mere indorsement of this platform would be ineffectual unless co-operative action be taken by all of our organizations, it is resolved by this conference to take the necessary steps to call a convention on such a time as we may consider opportune, with a view to placing representatives in the field to represent our interests;

"And whereas, the western provinces have agriculture as the basic industry, and all urban centres being largely dependent upon agriculture for their existence, it is urged that the co-operation of all classes be sought to help elect representatives to parliament who are prepared, regardless of old-time party ties and affiliations, to carry out our platform to fight issues that do not aim at equal justice to all;

"Further, that whereas, misunderstanding often arises between the electors and representatives, it is resolved that a conference of the electorate be called immediately after every session of parliament, when the member will be asked to report on his work during the session, and to receive instructions concerning his line of action during the next session;

"And whereas, our interests politically are identical to those of the Non-Partisan League, returned veterans, and organized labor. Therefore we especially instruct our executive to get in close touch with these organizations, with a view to joint political action."

The executive was instructed to call at least one meeting during the summer, preferably in June.

## Clive is Growing

We balloted on 31 new members at our last regular meeting, making now a total of nearly 70.

The following motions were passed:—(a) "That we protest against the proposed increase in government telephone rates."

(b) "That we urge the municipal councils of municipalities 398 and 399 to undertake the collection of all land taxes."

(c) "That the executive look into the matter of elevator construction or purchase."—A. C. Johnstone, secretary, Clive local union No. 618, Clive, Alta.

## The Late Geo. Macomber.

In an appreciation of the late George E. Macomber, president of the Queens-town local of the U.F.A., which we regret not to be able to publish in full, the Rev. E. Davidge, Milo, writes:—

"He has served as local councillor on the municipal board ever since the organization of the municipality of Marquis, and capably filled the office of reeve for one term. Being a supporter of the principles and work of the non-partisan movement, he repeatedly took part in the recent political campaigns in the interests of the league candidates. He was the leader in the formation of the Queenstown co-operative and efficiently filled the com-

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

bined offices of secretary-treasurer and general manager ever since its establishment. For some months he has been a prominent member of the Provincial Hail Board, and was only recently appointed as a provincial director. At the recent convention of Alberta Rural Municipalities Association he was appointed to the Provincial Executive."

Mr. Davidge adds: "He was not only active in educational and farming enterprises, but also had a vital interest in the religious welfare of the community. In every place of residence he displayed an appreciative concern in the development of morality and the higher things of life. In reviewing his life and seeing the multiplicity of his labors, the wideness of his interests, and the nobility of his ideals, and realizing that he had but completed his 31st year of life, we cannot but admit that 'Man's life is measured by deeds, not years.'"

## Director Stauffer Busy

Director Jos. Stauffer has been campaigning actively in Red Deer constituency. In one week he held meetings at Red Lodge, Garrington, Mountain House, Red Raven, Bowden, and Blindman. A new local was organized at Red Raven, with 15 members. Twenty new members held a meeting at White Creek schoolhouse, for completion of a local at that centre.

Mr. Stauffer says: "Everybody seems to be very much interested in the work. There are several men working, and I have just received a letter from one, stating that he had organized a local in the Bentley district, with 20 members, and expects to organize two more in the near future."

## Try a Question Box

E. A. Wagner, Standard, writes: "Our last meeting, owing to the non-arrival of a speaker, was turned into a free-for-all question box. Everyone took part, and it was one of the best meetings held this year. The directors brought in the names of 14 new members, making in all about 70 members, this amount being 20 more than were ever enrolled at one time since the local was organized."

"The question box will now be continued from one meeting to the next, every member bringing a question in writing."

## Harris at Bowell

C. H. Harris recently attended at Bowell, having previously wired the secretary at that point, suggesting that he arrange a meeting. The secretary was not at home, and when Mr. Harris arrived no arrangements had been made, but some of the loyal local U.F.A. men in the district got busy, and a good meeting was procured. E. H. Wedderburn, secretary of the Harvest Vale local, at Bowell, says: "It is the first time we have heard Mr. Harris speak, and we all were greatly impressed, and it has enthused new enthusiasm into our local."

## Re Alberta Page

Locals are requested to note that copy for the Alberta page should be sent to the Provincial Secretary, U.F.A., Calgary. Your provincial secretary is responsible for the editing of this page, and he cannot do this unless he knows what is appearing on the page. Any copy mailed direct to The Guide, intended for the Alberta page, will simply be sent back to the U.F.A. secretary, Calgary.

Of course, individual member's contributions, intended for the open columns of The Guide, should be addressed direct to the Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

## In Knoxonian Style

On account of the influenza epidemic, the John Knox local were unable to hold the annual meeting until February,

when they met, together with the U.F.W.A. at a private house. All retiring officers were re-elected. They have decided to meet this year with the U.F.W.A. at members' homes, taking them alphabetically. The ladies will provide refreshments. The date of their meetings have been fixed for the first Tuesday on or after full moon.

## Favor Fixed Price

At a meeting of the Alliance local, at which there were about 40 members present, a discussion on a fixed price for 1919 wheat crop took place, and the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that Alliance local place itself on record as being in favor of the Federal government placing a fixed price per bushel on wheat for the year 1919, which shall be the same as the price fixed for the crop grown during the year 1918."

The question of hail insurance was then taken up, and it was unanimously decided to give the farmers' company our hearty support.

We hope farmers will not have to go back to insuring with the 'line companies.'"

We have about 80 members at present, ten new ones joining this year, which is a very creditable showing, considering that practically all our members' crops were destroyed by frost last year.—F. H. Clements, secretary.

## Encourage Local Trade

Our last meeting was well attended, showing that the farmers in this district are interested in their organization. There were about 40 farmers present to hear A. L. Smith, the delegate to the convention, give his report, which was very interesting and beneficial to the local, and was much appreciated by those present.

A committee of five members was appointed to be known as "A Local Trade Committee," to carefully investigate the condition of trade in Alliance and vicinity, and endeavor to develop relations between this organization and the local merchants that will improve home trade for all parties, and failing to see a chance for improvement to go to the extent of preparing opinion on the advisability of a co-operative store. Proceedings of our meetings will be published in the local paper the Alliance Times.—F. H. Clements, secretary, Alliance local, Alliance, Alberta.

## Activity at Bear Lake

Both meetings held this year have attracted a good number of members, and much was accomplished which will benefit not only our Bear Lake district but which will also strengthen the hold, and it is strong already, of the U.F.A. in this part of the country. Mr. Lamont having resigned the presidency, Axel Werner, a native of Denmark, after a spirited contest, which brought out the interest of all, received a majority of votes and took the chair.

Contagious cattle abortion which threatens to make serious inroads into our herds, excited considerable discussion, and in order that remedial measures may be affected, a committee of four was appointed to interview neighboring unions for the purpose of securing their co-operation, in demanding of the Municipal Council Bylaws for the suppression of the malady.

This committee will also discuss with the various locals regarding the formation of a district association, for which the prospects look good. Not only will the shipment of livestock receive an impetus and the industries of cattle and hog raising be encouraged, but much pecuniary benefit will result through co-operative purchasing of machinery, twine, and other necessities. It is also hoped that through joint action of the various unions, assistance can be given the municipality towards effecting necessary improvements in highways, etc.

Mr. Miller, our delegate at the recent convention, gave a resume of the proceedings at this parliament of farmers, and received therefor the plaudits of those present for his enlightening remarks.—H. L. Dundas, secretary, Bear Lake local U.F.A., Bear Lake, Alberta.

## U.F.A. Briefs

Our U.F.A. is in a very prosperous condition. Meetings well attended and good interest manifested.—B. D. Humman, secretary, Carmangay Local.

We have had several good meetings striving to secure railway facilities between Hanna and Big Valley, so as to serve the largest percentage of the population. We have also taken great interest in circulars sent from Central and we assure you of our assistance in these matters. Our membership rose from 29 to 44 since I last wrote you.—Otto V. Haugh, secretary, Gopherhead Local.

Our local is in full swing—Full cry perhaps would better express the sudden interest in the malignant odor of the bloody trail of the Special Privilege wolf. However, we have a hard wall of indifference and obstinate lack of foresight to breach, and if you can see your way to help us, either by circular letters, bulletins, pamphlets, or better, by personal visit of one of the executive, I am sure that the "pack" will be greatly reinforced.—E. J. Garland, Rumsey, Alta.

We have now 39 men and three women paid-up members. Our local is coming to life again after about a year's inactivity. We have a literary society in connection with our union meetings. Last meeting, the men provided refreshments, and the women have pledged themselves to entertain us right royally next time, and we are looking forward to a real enthusiastic meeting.—G. C. Hobbs, secretary, Horse Haven Local.

Pleased to advise we have organized, with a membership of 20. Owing to the severity of the weather the attendance at the meeting was limited, we therefore decided to call another meeting to complete the organization.—Frank Chaisson, Whitecourt, Alta.

The Kinnaird local was organized on account of the Earle local being too distant. We start with 12 members, and confidently look for a substantial increase in membership in the near future.—Ed. Joy, secretary, Kinnaird Local.

Our little union has swung in the balance more than once. Sometimes it looks as though it must fall, but it has great staying power, and we hope to see it rise to such an extent that we will get every man in this district to join. We have about 30 paid-up members for 1919.—Secretary, Golden Valley.

Our local is growing rapidly. By taking in the ladies we have raised the membership to the vicinity of 80.—W. D. Albright, Beaver Lodge, Alta.

The chief topic at present in the Beaver Lodge local is the railroad question. Another important question is that of establishing a creamery. We do not expect to be a very big local, in point of numbers, but hope to make up in enthusiasm what we lack in that respect.—B. Elcome, secretary, Appleton Local, Beaver Lodge, Alberta.

The attendance at the Annual Social of the Olds U.F.A. ran into the hundreds and was voted a complete success.

Our local is increasing in membership and now has the largest membership that it has had since it was organized. E. A. Tory, secretary, Autumnleaf Local, Battlevue.

At recent meeting of the Orton local a discussion took place on Daylight Saving Bill, and a resolution was passed protesting strongly against this act being put into force again this year.—Fred Wood, secretary.





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# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## Grain Growers' Banner

ONE of the interesting features of the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has been the banner contest, which for the present year developed some interesting and unique designs.

The first prize, a reproduction of which appears on this page, was awarded to A. H. Parker, of Horse Lake, who is a member of the Brombury local, and is a clearer combination of ideas and ideals.

The banner is made of oilcloth and is oil painted. Emblems at each corner are symbolical of their respective provinces, and are joined to each other by links of gold. The links, in their turn, are held together by "Organization," "Education" and "Co-operation."

The motto of the local is taken from "U" and "I," the two middle letters of "Equity," the grain growers' slogan. "U" and "I" are being weighed in the scales of Justice and cannot be considered "Equity's" tie, unless Justice reigns 'tween "U" and "I."

"When Justice reigns between 'U' and 'I,' the grain growers' emblem is the pivot upon which Justice turns, showing the utter impartiality of the association in all matters of justice.

Justice is supported by "Education" and derives the greatest measure of its support from "U" and "I," forming a part of and connected with "Education."

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is shown as an anchor, or symbol, that it is the "Hope and Safeguard" of the farmers' interests. The "U" and "I" in the "Equity" of the big emblem have been linked by joined hands, showing the feeling of brotherhood existing between all grain growers united in "Equity."

## Horizon Gets Depot

Under a recent date, application was made from the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on behalf of the Horizon local, for the erection of a depot at Horizon. Included in the application was a statement of the business transacted at that point for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The result of the application is stated in a communication received at the Central Office from A. D. Cartwright, secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, enclosing a certified copy of order of the Board, No. 28,176, which is self-explanatory.

The order, which is dated Ottawa, March 20, is signed by Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C., chief commissioner of Board of Railway commissioners, and reads as follows: "In the matter of the application of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited, for an order directing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to erect a suitable station at Horizon, in the province of Saskatchewan, detail plans of the proposed structure to be filed with the Board for approval; and the work to be completed not later than the 1st day of October, 1919."

"Upon reading what is filed in support of the application, and the report and recommendation of the chief operating officer of the Board, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company consenting—

"It is ordered that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company be, and it is hereby directed to erect a station at Horizon, in the province of Saskatchewan; detail plans of the proposed structure to be filed with the Board for approval; and the work to be completed not later than the 1st day of October, 1919."

## Silton Seed Fair

One of the live and progressive Grain Growers' Associations is the Silton local, which recently held its fourth annual seed fair. J. Cameron Smith, one of the active members of the Silton local, in reporting the same says:—

"The fourth annual seed fair of the Silton local, which was held on March 18, was the most successful event of the kind ever held at this point.

"Keen interest was shown in this event, both by the farmers and the

## Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

general public, as evidenced by the increase in the number of exhibits and the increased attendance, which is highly gratifying to the directors.

"Mr. Saville, of the College of Agriculture, who acted as judge, carried out his duties in an able manner, and spoke in the highest terms of the general quality of the exhibits. His task was rendered all the more difficult by the extremely close competition in wheat, there being only a difference of three points between the highest and lowest of the 18 samples submitted.

"The following prizes were awarded:—

"Wheat.—1, J. Flavell; 2, T. V. Jones; 3, O. Doege.

"Oats.—1, D. McPheat; 2, O. Doege; 3, J. Flavell.

"Barley.—1, D. McPheat; 2, J. Flavell; 3, R. S. Baird.

"Rye.—1, O. Doege; 2, J. A. Dale; 3, C. S. Dale.

"Potatoes.—1, D. McPheat; 2, J. Flavell.

"At the commencement of the fair a splendid dinner was provided by the ladies of the Silton and Marieton Red Cross Society, which fully sustained their reputation for hospitality. Supper was also served at the close. The services of the ladies were highly appreciated by all attending the fair, and the handsome sum of \$82 was realized.

"Last year this local won sixth prize for seed grain in the provincial fair at Regina, and it is hoped to do even better this year."

## Wants a G.G. Ritual

As on more than one occasion members of the Grain Growers' Association have indicated their desire for the adoption of a ritual similar to that used by secret societies, the following communication from G. W. Booth, of Vimy Ridge Ranch, Semans, is of especial interest.

Under a recent date Mr. Booth writes as follows:—

"Seamans is a point of considerable importance, in so far as lodges go; there being Masons, Odd Fellows, Eastern Star, Rebeckah's and Orangemen. Yours truly, having been for several years connected with labor unions, as well, viz.: Knights of Labor, Railroad Trainmen, Railroad Conductors, and still a member of the latter, as well as a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge. I have had a fair chance of seeing the interest taken in lodge work by the better class of people. Also, to see that it is largely the degree work, or competition and desire to excel, in such work, as well as the feeling of brotherhood which lectures, charges, obligations, pass-words, etc., create among members that stimulates interest and binds partakers together.

## International G. G. Association

"Now, is this not exactly what is needed to make the Grain Growers' of Western Canada the greatest organization on earth? (I should say the farm-

ers of America, for why not make it broad and big?)

"The form of initiation might be along the following lines:—

"First.—To question candidates what his or her object is in seeking admission into the association. (All questions and answers to be framed in suitable and beautiful, elevating and uplifting language and principles).

"Second.—Admission to local, accompanied by invocation of Divine assistance, etc.

"Third.—Explanation of principles and objects, by president.

"Fourth.—Obligation at altar, with open Bible and candidates assisted by conductor all through.

"Fifth.—Taken to different stations in room for at least one lecture, or charge; also explanation of chart, depicting the life of a farmer in all the phases and evolutions of his existence; home-stead on prairie, struggle for existence, long winter trails for wood and provisions, breaking the prairie, the high tariff, the little children growing up, etc.; with the aim always in view to reach ideals of a beautiful farm home; all depicted and explained by lecturer.

"Sixth.—Short and simple forms of recognition, such as pass-words and signs, given and explained. These should be nothing objectionable to any religious order; nothing to conflict with any rule of Grain Growers, or with Constitution or Bylaws, simply an auxiliary means of helping.

## Revolutionize the Association

"I have already talked to a number of good men who are enthusiastic in this matter and I verily believe such a move would revolutionize the association, so far as interest and increase in membership is concerned.

"My idea is, assisted by at least six others to draft a set of work for at least one initiatory degree and try it out; first privately, then in a local on a candidate. If received well it could be adopted by any local wishing to do so, and eventually it would become universal.

"I am a life member of the association, but otherwise have not had much time to take an active part in its work. But I am watching its progress and am quite familiar with what causes locals to die. I would like to hear from you on this subject, as I have given it much thought, and believe in it."

## Comment

The above communication is published with the hope that the suggestion made by Mr. Booth will receive the attention which all proposals intended for the betterment of the association are entitled to receive. No one member in any movement is possessed with all the brains, and as the Grain Growers' Association is all the time on the look-out for the man or woman having the

initiative which will place the association on a more successful footing than it at present enjoys.

There is, however, room for considerable difference of opinion regarding Mr. Booth's proposal; as there does not appear to be any evidence to show that with their rituals the secret societies are better attended than the meetings of the Grain Growers' Association.

Many who have a more or less intimate knowledge of the work of the benefit societies have found the same complaint expressed regarding the lack of interest, and it is no uncommon experience for the lodges to meet with an insufficiency of members in attendance to fill the chairs.

## Building G.G. Halls

In addition to the number of grain growers' halls which have been erected during the last two or three years in this province, arrangements are being made for several more during the approaching summer. At the present time no suitable accommodation has been provided in many towns and rural centres for the holding of association meetings, with the result that in those cases where the meetings have not been held, it has been found necessary to hold them in private houses, pool rooms, or other unsuitable places.

During the last few days, two locals have reported to the Central their intention of providing such accommodation at the earliest possible date. H. S. Holmes, secretary of the Valor local, writing to the Central, says: "We held our annual meeting last Saturday afternoon, and had an attendance of 60 members. At present we are meeting in the pool-hall. The opinion was expressed by a number of those present that if our meetings were to be a success, we would have to procure a larger and more suitable meeting place. A committee was appointed to attend to this matter, and we expect, very shortly, to have a building which will be a credit to the local."

## Legal Fund Augmented

Some misunderstanding appears to exist in the minds of some members of the Grain Growers' Association regarding the action taken at the recent convention on the question of the pool rate for delegates' fees.

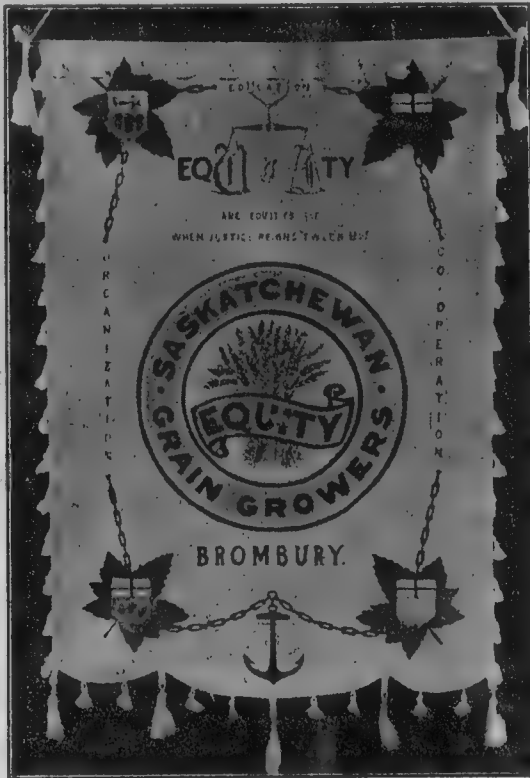
A few days ago, a member of a local in the Elbow district wrote as follows: "As delegate to the 1919 convention I paid \$12.50 as my fare. I understand that \$11 was the amount charged to each one. As yet our local has not met, and I would like to know where the other \$1.50 went, so as to be able to account to the local."

The facts are as follows: On the last day of the convention, immediately prior to the noon adjournment, the announcement was made that the pool rate, which had been reported as set at \$12.50, was reduced to \$11.50.

After a brief discussion, it was moved by Thos. Sales, of Tantallon, seconded by J. H. Sand, of Gull Lake, and unanimously adopted: "That all money in the pool not applied for should be appropriated to the emergency fund."

During the discussion, however, it was left to be understood that delegates applying for the rebate before returning from the convention would be entitled to the refund. Only 75 made such application, which is a splendid showing, in view of the fact that there were 1,319 official and 615 visiting delegates.

During the afternoon session of the same day in the Baptist Church, another resolution in support of the legal fund was introduced, on the motion of J. Dane, of Landis, seconded by Mr. La Ruez, of Goodlands, "That all locals be requested to subscribe \$5.00 per annum to the fighting fund," which was adopted with very little discussion.

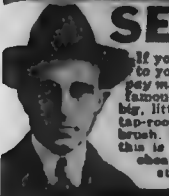


The Prize G.G. Banner. Made by A. H. Parker, of Brombury Local.



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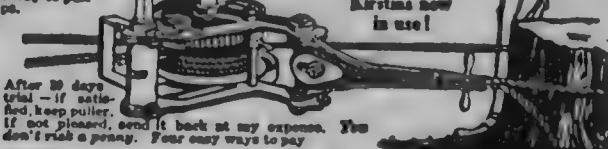
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In a little over a week I pulled 400 stumps with my Kirstin at an average of about three minutes each. We pulled poplars and willows and some of the stumps in heavy clay soil were 18 in. dia. in diameter. Thos. W. Boulton, Balfour, Sask.

We pulled pine and spruce in heavy clay soil running as large as 24 inches in diameter and in just one month's time we pulled 1200 stumps. I would not part with the machine for any thing. L. C. Jettmanson, Dymond, Ont.

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Is the result of years of study and experience in ventilating farm buildings in all parts of the country. Every King System is designed to fit the conditions of the building. It includes, fresh-air intakes, foul-air flues and the King Aerators on the roof. We supply the entire system and back it with a guarantee which means that our responsibility does not cease until it ventilates the building properly. Write for the King Catalog.



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Ventilating Engineers for Farm Buildings and Creameries  
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The King Aerator can be used with or without the other units of the King System. Because of its beauty many farmers use the King Aerator to beautify their buildings.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# A Giant among Fences

A Giant in Quality because we draw our own hard steel wire and galvanize it with pure zinc spelter.

A Giant in Strength because the Frost Tight Lock is the strongest on any woven fence and will stand strains that would snap an ordinary fence lock to pieces.

A Giant in Service because the Frost wave in the laterals gives the fence a wonderful reserve power and backbone.

A Giant in giving Satisfaction because every part of Frost Fence is superior—even the locks being so carefully put on the fence that the galvanizing is not bruised.

Frost Fence has the largest sale in Canada. Frost Quality put

## Frost Fence First

The most satisfactory way to buy fencing is from a responsible dealer in your locality who is close at hand and interested in giving you satisfactory service. The Frost agency is much sought after and we are usually represented by the best dealer in each locality.

Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited,  
HAMILTON, CANADA

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# Manitoba Grain Growers

We Meet Your  
Notions of Value  
When We Make

**Ideal  
Fence**

The ACTUAL cost of a fence must be based on how many years' good service you get out of it.

We ask nothing better than to have you judge "IDEAL" FENCE that way.

Our policy has been, and always will be, to make "IDEAL" FENCE up to a standard—your standard—not down to a price, knowing that the average farmer appreciates and wants the best of material and workmanship in the fence he buys. You can always tell "IDEAL" FENCE by its lock.



## THE "IDEAL" LOCK

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Do not think that because all makes of farm fence are made of wire they are all alike. "IDEAL" is different. Send for free illustrated folder on "IDEAL" FENCE and let us tell you how it is different. As a user of farm fence, you owe this to yourself before buying any fencing. You want full value for your money—you get it in "IDEAL."

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA



A Paying Investment  
All Year Round  
The "Favorite"  
ensures highest possible returns every churning—because it is scientifically made to accomplish this result. Proof lies in the fact that it is used by the greatest butter producers all over the world. The Reason is the mechanism is so perfect, so smooth, and because it is made of selected oak, which does not chill like glass or crockery.

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has the unique bow-lever with adjustable handle—moveable to centre, right, or left, as desired. Ask your dealer.

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Western Representatives.

## The Year's Objective

AS the weeks pass, the year's objective stands out more distinctly. "New occasions teach new duties," and the progress of the year is calling the association to a larger campaign than was realized at the beginning.

The insane determination of the big interests to retain their grip upon the economic life of Canada is rousing our people to indignant protest. The persistent doubt as to any adequate relief to be expected from the present government of Canada is stimulating unusual—almost unparalleled—activity. The feeling is growing that, faced by dire and unescapable necessity, we must organize our people to the limit.

The enthusiasm with which our local associations, as soon as the "flu" ban was withdrawn, began to get together and reorganize for the year's work, and the number of localities that have themselves taken the initiative in organizing for the first time, warrant the conclusion that nothing less than actually doubling the membership within the year should be regarded as adequate. We can do it. We must do it. We shall do it.

The need for intelligent understanding of the fiscal situation presses as urgently as ever. Hundreds of our people do not yet realize that they are living under a system which robs them of a large proportion of the fruits of their toil. Many of them are blind enough to regard the tariff as a trifle—a negligible quantity. Educational propaganda, definite information must be pushed with greater vigor than ever. If people are not made to know, they will never be induced to act. We must sow Manitoba knee deep with progressive literature.

But scores will not read. They must be spoken to. Our list of speakers must be increased at least three fold. Our local workers must be called on for brief, practical, well-informed addresses as an essential part of the year's campaign. There are at least a hundred men who can prepare to do this. They must be enlisted. Setting them to work must be part of our year's task.

And some will not listen. They must

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba  
Grain Growers' Association by the  
Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton  
Bldg., Winnipeg

be reached by something spectacular. An advertisement, a cartoon, a lantern slide must be set before them. We must get our ideas and ideals visualized—on the pages of newspapers, on the windshields of motor cars, on the bill-boards if necessary, in order that all may be reached.

Finally, our people must be led to action, definite concerted, deliberate, judicious action that our ideas may prevail on the floor of the House of Commons, and thence in the legislation of the Dominion. Think it over during seeding, and be ready for the campaign as soon as the seed is in the ground.

## Primrose for Lower Tariff

"Resolved, that we urge the government to make immediate and substantial all-round reductions of the customs tariff."

"That, agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list."

"Resolved, that we urge the government to continue the enforcement of the Temperance Act throughout Canada."

## Help for the Soldiers

The Harlington Grain Growers' Association held their regular meeting on March 25, and passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the soldiers are now returning to their homesteads, be it resolved that they be granted their patent without doing further improvements, and that with as little delay as possible."—A.V.

## Marquette District

Dear sir: Would you kindly allow me a small corner in the Manitoba page to make an explanation which seems owing

to the Grain Growers of Marquette district, why no convention has been held this season. Since the annual meeting was cancelled the officers responsible for the arrangements have several times discussed the advisability of a meeting, but conditions, especially the stringency of quarantine regulations in many places seem to forbid.

Lately, feeling the urgency for a meeting, and realizing also the desire of a large part of the district in its favor, a date had been set for a meeting in Strathclair early in April and arrangements were being hastened to completion, when an outbreak of the epidemic there has once more cancelled everything. Circumstances thus make it impossible to arrange, or if arranged, for the officers to attend a meeting at any other point for the present, but we want to assure the members that a convention will be arranged for at the very earliest possible date.—Robt. Dalgarno, president, Marquette district.

## Neither Tariff or Booze

"Whereas we, the members of the Grain Growers' Association, of North Avonlea, Manitoba, view with alarm the rapid rise in the cost of all our necessities, while our products are declining in value;

"And whereas, the tariff as it stands today is a menace to agriculture, and as such to the best interests of Canada.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urgently request the government to have all tariff removed."

"Whereas we, the Grain Growers' Association, of North Avonlea, Manitoba, having experienced the benefits of national prohibition during the past year, and having no desire to return to pre-war conditions in this respect;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the above-named association, hereby endorse the policy adopted by the Dominion Prohibition Committee.

## Field Notes

The Swan River Star is shining with increased brilliance since it carries a column of Grain Growers' material, edited by the district association's special reporter, T. E. Babb, of Minitonas. He is making good and boosting the association in splendid style.

The secretary of a recently-organized association in the north country writes. "I note in the Tribune that only 15 members were present in the House of Commons the other day, and that it was adjourned on that account. North Avonlea has more life than that, so far."

Pipestone is out to work. The association is busying itself promoting a rural credits society, and are discussing building a community skating and curling rink.

The Kenville and Harlington branches of the Grain Growers' Association have decided to offer special prizes for the best essay, written by a member of the Boys' and Girls' Club, on The Benefit of the Grain Growers' Organization to a community.

A local secretary referring to the recent newspaper controversy, remarks: "I have not let my nerves get on the outside of my clothes over any statement appearing in the Telegram."

Among new associations recently added are Libau, Kalieda, Emmeline, and La Rochelle. Flee Island and Lavenham are waiting to organize as soon as the roads permit. Thus it goes—full steam ahead.

## Cartwright on the Tariff

The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Cartwright Association, namely:—

"Whereas the suggestion, recently emanating from Ottawa, that the extra tariff tax of seven-and-a-half per cent. and five per cent., put on during the war, be removed, is entirely unsatisfactory to our farmers, as it would leave the protective tariff of the high figures existing before the war, with our production costs greater than then, and all our products sold on a free trade basis. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Cartwright Grain Growers'

## THE BOARD DOES THINGS

Following the meeting of the Canadian Council, on April 1, 2 and 3, the board of the association met in the Central office, on Friday, April 4.

The board put itself on record as strongly supporting the enactment by the House of Commons of legislation to eliminate speculation in wheat.

The use of lantern slides for propaganda work was commended, and arrangement made to investigate the possibilities of such work before the summer campaign opens.

The board held a conference with the board of the United Grain Growers, looking toward the development of better conditions in regard to co-operative purchase of supplies.

In view of the universal demand for political action the board took action to urge the district associations to co-operate with the committee appointed by an independent meeting at Brandon, with a view to carrying out the purpose of the convention's political action resolution, which reads as follows:—

"Whereas, it is expedient in the best interests of our nation that the reforms advocated in the Farmers' Platform as set forth by the Canadian Council of Agriculture be enacted into legislation at the earliest possible moment;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge our district associations to take the following action: First, to immediately obtain a pledge from their representative in the House of Commons to work and vote for the enactment into legislation of the reforms embodied in the Farmers' Platform at the next session of parliament, unless some great national issue which supersedes all domestic issues should arise. Second, should the sitting member refuse to take this pledge, or should he fail to support the principles of the platform during the next session of the Dominion parliament, the district associations are urged to immediately take steps to call open conventions of all the electors in their constituency who support the principles of the Farmers' Platform, to make all arrangements to nominate, finance and elect a candidate in support of this platform."

It was agreed that the association communicate with the rural ministers of the province with a view to securing their support for our ideals, and especially with regard to setting apart the last Sunday in May for the presentation of the ideals and responsibilities of citizenship from the pulpit.

Steps were taken to secure a conference of secretaries of local associations, to be held in Winnipeg, at the opening of the summer campaign. By getting all our local scribes together for a two days' conference it is hoped that much may be done toward strengthening and consolidating our work. Date and details will be announced later.



Association assembled, unanimously demand that there be an immediate and substantial all-round reduction in the tariff. (Signed) W. J. Lowry, president; T. J. Taylor, secretary. Dated at Cartwright, this 12th day of March, 1919."

#### Fannystelle Advances

Fannystelle followed up its organization meeting with a second good meeting on Saturday, March 22. Addresses were given by Miss Firth and C. H. Burnell. Twenty members were added, bringing the total well over 40, and pointing the way to a possible 60 or so for the year. A very enjoyable social time was spent, and Mr. Burnell was finally commandeered to auction off two cakes that were left from the "spread." He made good in the new role, for the cakes put \$11 into the association fund.

#### Silverton on the Tariff

"Whereas, farming conditions, owing to drought in many districts and repeated crop failures, have reached the point where they are unbearable, and, as a result, farmers in many sections of the West, are only able to stay on the farm by securing credit and government assistance.

"And whereas, the cost to the farmer producing the coming crop will be the highest ever incurred. On the other hand, every indication points to lower prices on all farm products. Even if a fair crop is obtained the farmer cannot expect to make any profit on the present year's operations. If there should be a crop failure, or even a poor crop, they will be unable to carry on at all:

"And whereas, these conditions will react to the disadvantage of every business interest in Canada, as the producing power of the farmer will be reduced to the very minimum, and we know by experience just how this affects all business interests;

"And, whereas, the tariff system, which was inaugurated in the year 1879, and has ever since been the policy of high protection, and this protective system is simply the imposition of taxes varying from 20 to 60 per cent. or more upon imported goods, thereby putting an extra burden upon the farmer and his family, and the laborer as well, and forces them to pay a heavy toll on a large proportion of what they have to buy, and does not always bring revenue to the country;

"Resolved that we, the members of the Silverton branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in session assembled, protest against the present tariff being continued, as we consider it detrimental to the best interests of all concerned in Canada. We therefore ask that our representatives in the House of Commons take action and secure an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff, and that agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list;

"And that a duplicate of this resolution be forwarded to our representative, T. A. Cregar, at Ottawa, and ask him to do all in his power to have our desire granted."

#### Regarding Booze

"We, the members of the Silverton branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, assembled this 10th day of March, 1919, do pray the Dominion government of Canada to consider the following resolution: 'Whereas, the liquor traffic question is occupying the attention of the country at present, and the promoters of such traffic are doing everything in their power to bring the country back to the pre-war state, anent the liquor interests;

"Resolved that we, the members of the Silverton branch, protest against the return of the liquor traffic, and consider the time is inopportune for such legislation, and that the order-in-council be placed on the statute books as law, until such time as the soldiers have returned home, when the whole question may be placed before the country as a referendum if so desired."—J. A. Callin, secretary, Silverton G.G.A.

**PROTECTION is today the keynote of international trade preparations.**

**GREAT BRITAIN is restricting imports and PROTECTING home industries**

**Acting Premier Watt of AUSTRALIA announces the introduction of a measure for higher PROTECTIVE duties**

**FRANCE is exercising Government control of imports to build up home manufactures and home markets**

**ITALY'S after-war programme calls for a higher PROTECTIVE tariff.**

**A higher tariff for the UNITED STATES is forecast by Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee of the next United States Congress, who will be the author of the new tariff bill. Congressman Gillett, of Massachusetts, who will be the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the new Congress, says, "at the earliest opportunity there should be passed by the Republicans of the House a protective tariff measure which will provide more abundant revenue and prevent an inundation of foreign goods produced by cheaper labor."**

**GERMANY depends on PROTECTION to recover its commercial position.**

**Under PROTECTION, CANADA has successfully borne the burden of four and a half years of war. Wages have been high and agriculture and industry have prospered. The present is no time for economic experiments**



**Under Free Trade—where will the Revenue come from?**



**Canadian Reconstruction Association**

WESTERN OFFICE  
510-11 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg

HEAD OFFICE  
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

EASTERN OFFICE  
603-4 Drummond Bldg., Montreal



# The Farmers' Platform

At its annual meeting, the Canadian Council of Agriculture reaffirmed the Farmers' Platform as a setting forth of principles and policies for the national welfare and progress. The few suggested alterations, all of them of a minor character, and none of them conflicting in principle with the platform as framed by the council, which were adopted by the provincial conventions of the organized farmers, were considered, and it was decided, for the present, to let the platform stand in the form in which the council had submitted it to the provincial organizations. This decision was not at all due to any unwillingness of the Council to adopt the suggested alterations, but because of the fact that many thousands of copies of the Farmers' Platform were already in print. The Guide herewith reprints the platform in full:

## The Farmers' Platform

"1.—A League of Nations, as an international organization, to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.

"2.—We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership

## Declaration of National Policy Reaffirmed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture

between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions.

### The Tariff

"3.—Whereas, Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and other greatly increased financial obligations, which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our natural resources, chief of which is agricultural lands;

"And whereas, it is desirable that an agricultural career should be made attractive to our returned soldiers and the large anticipated immigration, and owing to the fact that this can best be accomplished by the development of a national policy which will reduce to a minimum the cost of living and the cost of production;

"And whereas, the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance, not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe, and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's market, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions—we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada, through gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its objects closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland, and at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

### Fosters Combines

"And whereas, the protective tariff has fostered combines, trusts and 'gentlemen's agreements' in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries, and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

"And whereas, agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is unduly handicapped throughout Canada, as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material, and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the protective tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally, under normal conditions, to carry on farming operations profitably;

"And whereas, the protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

"And whereas, the protective tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life, because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political and campaign funds, thus encouraging both

political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

### Definite Tariff Demands

"Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that, as a means of remedying these evils and bringing about much needed social and economic reforms, our tariff laws should be amended, as follows:—

"(a) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

"(b) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

"(c) That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the parliament of Canada.

"(d) That all foodstuff not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

"(e) That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

"(f) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

"(g) That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

"(h) That every claim for tariff protection, by any industry, should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

### Taxation Proposals

"4.—As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that, in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the bearing of the cost of the war, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

"(a) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

"(b) By a graduated personal income tax.

"(c) By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

"(d) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

"(e) That in levying and collecting the business profits tax, the Dominion government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business and that no considerations be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

"(f) That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short-term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

### The Returned Soldiers

"5.—With regard to the returned soldier we urge:—

"(a) That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future well-being of the returned soldier and his dependants.

"(b) That demobilization should take place only after return to Canada.

"(c) That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men, and then to the relative need of industries, with care to insure

so far as possible, the discharge of farmers in time for the opening of spring work upon the land.

"(d) That general demobilization should be gradual, aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

"(e) It is highly desirable that, if physically fit, discharged men should endeavor to return to their former occupation, and employers should be urged to reinstate such men in their former positions wherever possible.

"(f) That vocational training should be confined to those who, while in the service, have become unfitted for their former occupation.

"(g) That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

"(h) That facilities should be provided, at the public expense, that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming land, when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

"6.—We recognize the very serious problem confronting labor in urban industry resulting from the cessation of war, and we urge that every means, economically, feasible and practicable, should be used by Federal, provincial and municipal authorities in relieving unemployment in the cities and towns; and, further, recommend the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employees—between capital and labor.

### Land Settlement

"7.—A land settlement scheme, based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

"8.—Extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture, to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middle-man handling.

"9.—Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

### Other Democratic Reforms

"10.—To bring about a greater measure of democracy in government, we recommend:—

"(a) The immediate repeal of the War Time Elections Act.

"(b) The discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada.

"(c) The Reform of the Federal senate.

"(d) An immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation.

"(e) The complete abolition of the patronage system.

"(f) The publication of contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns.

"(g) The removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace, and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech.

"(h) The setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications, of the facts of their ownership and control.

"(i) Proportional representation.

"(j) The establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

"(k) The opening of seats in parliament to women on the same terms as men."

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, after dealing with the Farmers' Platform, as noted above, passed a resolution, endorsing the memorial presented by the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, declaring for Dominion-wide prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

## Make Your Ford Ride Like a Limousine

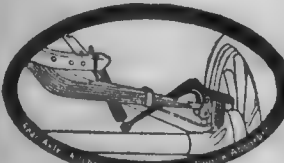
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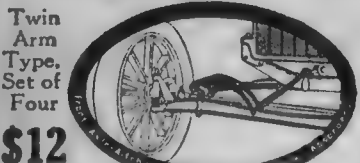
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A Sweet and Rugged Hereford Heifer.

## Hereford History in America

Continued from Page 8

into the heart of the enemy's country, and became an exhibitor of Herefords at the leading shows. The impossibility of securing unprejudiced judges did not deter him from competing, and although at first his winnings were few, he attracted much attention to the breed and made many friends for it. At the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, he exhibited a herd headed by the imported bull Success, and attracted the attention of the entire country to the whitefaces. This exhibit was made at a cost to Mr. Miller of \$2,000. He was awarded a bronze medal for the excellence of the exhibit, no cash prizes being offered.

### Education by Publicity

In 1880 Mr. Miller established the Breeders' Journal, which he devoted largely to the interests of the Herefords. He founded the American Hereford Record, the first volume of which he issued in 1881. He was aggressive in finding new markets for Herefords, and sent large numbers of them to the range in Colorado, Wyoming and Texas. It was not long until a group of men, who afterwards became noted as Hereford breeders, rallied around the standard of the breed which he so pluckily upheld, and Beecher became the centre of Hereford activity in the United States. One of these was William Powell, who was interested with Mr. Miller in some of his earlier purchases of Herefords. Another was Thomas Clark, who began breeding Herefords at Elyria, O., and removed to Beecher in 1887, and who is probably at this writing the oldest living Hereford breeder in the United States. George Morgan who went over to England and selected old Anxiety for C. M. Culbertson; James Powell, who brought over a number of importations for the Wyoming Hereford Association; and William Watson, were all associated with Mr. Miller.

It was not until a number of men of means, attracted by the work of Mr. Miller and his associates, espoused the Hereford cause, that the breed began to make any decided advance in this country. Prominent among these were C. M. Culbertson, of Newman, Ill., formerly a Chicago packer, among whose numerous importations were Anxiety and The Grove 3rd; Adams Earl; A. D. Raub and Charles B. Stuart, who imported among other good animals the noted Garfield and the three sons of the Lord Wilton, Sir Bartle Frere, Romeo and Prince Edward; Fowler and Van Natta, and Seabury and Sample, of Lafayette, Ind.; J. M. Studebaker, the wagon manufacturer, of South Bend, Ind.; Frank Parmelee, the Chicago omnibus magnate; P. D. Armour, the Chicago packer; and Benjamin Hershey, of Muscatine, Ia. These men brought to the aid of the Hereford cause the financial backing needed to enable it to successfully demonstrate its merit in competition with the strongly entrenched Shorthorns. They imported the best individuals obtainable from the English herds including the principal prize winners at the English shows. When the American Fat Stock Show was established at Chicago, in 1878, they were quick to seize upon this opportunity to demonstrate the superior beef-making qualities of the whitefaces,

and not only sacrificed many promising bulls to make show steers, but imported steers from England for show purposes.

### Herefords Capture the Range

Between 1870 and 1880 the Herefords spread rapidly, not only through the middle and central western states, but over the range country west of the Missouri river. The Hereford exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial had attracted the attention of many Western cattlemen, and they began experimenting with Hereford bulls. The results were so satisfactory that the demand from the range for bulls grew rapidly. It was found that the Hereford possessed the qualities required on the open range, rustling ability, hardiness to withstand the storms of winter, prepotency, and ability to thrive on scanty pasturage. Swan Bros. and Frank, and later the Wyoming Hereford Association, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, now the Hereford Corporation of Wyoming, became extensive purchasers, breeders and importers of whitefaces. Walter M. Morgan, of Irving, Kas., became the centre and moving spirit of a group of breeders who made Marshall County, Kas., famous as a Hereford centre. W. E. Campbell, of Wichita, and T. H. Cavanaugh, of Salina, became enthusiastic advocates of the whitefaces in the sunflower state. J. S. Hawes, a Hereford breeder of South Vassalboro, Me., removed his herd to Colony, Kas., and engaged extensively in breeding operations for several years. His herd was noted as the home of Fortune, by Sir Richard 2nd, and Sir Evelyn, by Lord Wilton.

### Premier Herd of Missouri

Charles Gudgeon, of Independence, Mo., established the first herd in Missouri with purchases from F. W. Stone. He held the first auction sale of the Hereford in the West, at the Kansas City Stock Yards, May 23, 1879. Later, in conjunction with the late "Governor" Simpson, he imported a number of imported animals, among them being the bull, Anxiety 4th. The Gudgeon and Simpson herd was, until its dispersion in 1916, maintained as one of the leading Hereford breeding establishments in the West. D. E. Shaw, of the firm of Shaw and Bullis of Winnebago, Minn., who were among the pioneer breeders of Herefords, moved to Darlington, Mo., where he maintained a noted herd.

Largely as a result of the work of T. L. Miller, a number of Hereford bulls were scattered among the rangemen of Colorado in the seventies. J. W. Powers, of West Las Animas, was one of the pioneer breeders in that state. Ikard Bros., of Henrietta; Lee and Reynolds, of Ft. Elliott; Col. Charles Goodnight; John Adair; Judge O. H. Nelson; and E. Burleson, were among the first to plant the Hereford banner in Texas.

### Hereford Association Formed

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was organized in June, 1881, with the following officers and directors:—

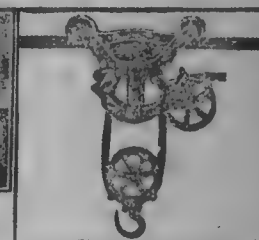
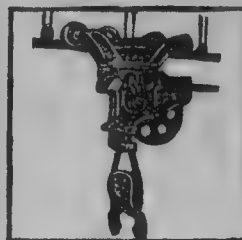
President, C. M. Culbertson, Newman, Ill.; vice-president, A. H. Swan, Cheyenne, Wyo.; W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O.; William Hamilton, Flint, Mich.; R. W. Sample, Lafayette, Ind.; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia.; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; William H. Sotham, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Seabury, New Bedford, Mass.; A. D.

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Farmers, Woodsmen and Sportsmen cannot do better than wear Palmer's Summer Packs, because they prevent over-heated, tired, aching feet. Made with special right and left lasts, and with counters.

They fit perfectly and have a very snappy appearance.

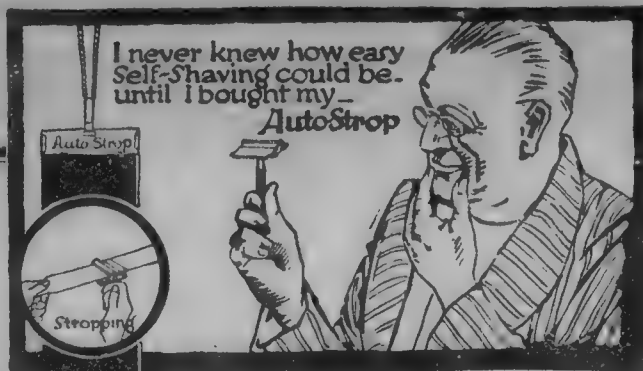
The moccasin construction increases the wearing qualities of the shoe. They are made from Oil Tanned Skowhegan Waterproof leather, with sole and heel, and solid leather insoles. In six and nine inch heights. Welt or Nailed Sole, also Draw String.

Get a pair from your dealer. Be sure they are stamped "Moose Head Brand," or write us direct for catalogue and price list.

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The AutoStrop Safety Razor marks as great an advance in shaving methods as the reaper over the old hand scythe. All that the modern mower has meant in convenience, comfort, and economy is realized in the AutoStrop Razor.

The safety construction of the AutoStrop Razor enables the novice to use it with the same ease and dexterity as the veteran shaver. The self-stropping feature gives him a clean, keen-edged blade for every shave; while throughout stropping, shaving and cleaning the blade remains in the razor, thus removing the troublesome necessity of taking the razor to pieces and assembling it again.

There's nothing to learn about the AutoStrop Razor. A man takes to it as naturally as a duck to water, and he gets head-barber shaves from the start. So sure are we of this that we offer the AutoStrop Razor with strop and 12 blades, complete in an attractive case, on the distinct understanding that if it fails to please you, the purchase price—\$5 will be handed back to you without argument. Any dealer will be glad to let you have an AutoStrop Razor on this condition.

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., Limited  
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## AutoStrop Safety Razor

## It was a puzzle to me

I had a few dollars in the bank and was saving a little all the time, but without any definite plan. I looked at my neighbors, some of them men of means and wondered what they did with their money, their extra money, I mean. I supposed they invested it somehow, but how? That was the question and I was too bashful to ask.

One day, however, I read of a man who had been paying an instalment of \$87.25 a month for a year and a half and had actually made \$136 in interest on his payments during that time, while at the end of the eighteen months he was the possessor of 15 shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company Stock and in receipt of a dividend cheque for \$37.50 every three months.

That was \$150 a year, all made by a small systematic investment account with J. M. Robinson & Sons, Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and doing business in Montreal, St. Johns and Fredericton.

To make a long story short that ended my puzzle—the answer had been found. I opened a systematic account with that house and my savings are earning the full dividend return of my investment. In a few months I shall have paid for and received a certificate for 20 shares of Dominion Iron Preferred and my income therefrom will be \$35.00 every three months, \$140 a year.

You, too, can follow this simple plan. I am sure that J. M. Robinson & Sons will send you their very attractive little booklet explaining the plan if you will drop them a line to 11 St. John St., Montreal, or to Market Square, St. John, N.B.

Rand, Earl Park, Ind.; N. Abbe, Elyria, O.; and Mr. Lea, Camp Supply, I. T.; secretary, T. E. Miller, Beecher, Ill.; treasurer, Adams Earl, Lafayette, Ind.; directors, one year, H. Norris, Aurora, Ill.; E. R. Price, Ill.; and Charles Cudgell, Independence, Mo.; two years, Joseph Frank, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Morgan, Camargo, Ill.; W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; three years, Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. E. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas.; and T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill.

In 1883, the American Hereford Record was purchased by the association from T. L. Miller, who had issued volumes 1 and 2, for \$5,000, the money being raised by a pro rata assessment upon all Herefords owned by members of the association. As 2,300 head were reported, the assessment amounted to \$2.17 a head. The herds that were assessed upon 50 head or more were W. S. Van Natta, 193 head; Cudgell and Simpson, 171; Benjamin Hershey, 146; Earl and Stuart, 142; T. L. Miller Company, 119; Seabury and Sample, 104; C. M. Culbertson, 99; M. H. Cochrane, 75; T. E. Miller, 75; A. A. Crane and Son, 72; G. S. Burleigh, 62; T. C. Pointing, 55; Fletcher Holt and Co., 54; H. and N. Abbe, 54; Thomas Foster, 52; and D. K. Shaw, 50.

### New Beef Ideals

The American Fat Stock Show was established at Chicago, in 1878. The Hereford men realized the opportunity this show offered for bringing the merits of the whiteface breed to the attention of the cattle feeders of the corn-belt states, and the cattle growers of the range country. In order, however, for the Herefords to win honors in the show ring it was necessary that there should be a change in the popular opinion as to what constituted the ideal beef steer. The type that had been in favor was the long-legged, high-headed, broad-hooked, long-quartered steer that could not be matured until it was four or five years old, when it was expected to weigh from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. In competition with this ideal type the blocky, low-down, early-maturing Herefords had little chance to win. It was necessary to convince the cattle growers and the cattle feeders that the smaller, but earlier-maturing type, as represented by the Hereford, was the better. In order to do this leading Hereford breeders selected the best male animal in their herds, made steers of them and fitted them for show. At the insistence of the Hereford men the block test was instituted at the show of 1879, and T. L. Miller won it with a four-year-old grade Hereford that weighed 1,963 pounds, live weight, and dressed 67.09 per cent. Again in 1880, the block test was won by a Hereford that weighed 1,812 pounds, and dressed 69.28 per cent. Still again in 1881 the block test went to the Herefords, the winner being an 1,835-pound steer shown by C. M. Culbertson. Notwithstanding the acknowledged superiority of the Hereford as shown by the carcass competition, the championships in the steer show continued to go to the entries of the old types. Hereford men entered vigorous protests against the evident partiality of the judges, but to no avail. Thoroughly aroused the Hereford leaders, at the meeting of the association in 1882, made an appeal to the breeders to alter calves in order that a large number of good steers might be available from which to select contestants for at the fat show. The members present pledged themselves to furnish several hundred grade and pure-bred bulls from which to select 100 to be converted into steers and fitted for exhibition.

Sentiment was changing rapidly in favor of the early maturing Hereford type, and in the Chicago fat stock show of 1883, Roan Boy, by a son of Miller's Success 2nd, and out of a Shorthorn cow, was awarded the grand championship. This was the last stand of the old type of steer. The Hereford henceforth was the cattleman's ideal, and the other breeds seeing the inevitable, began to breed towards this type.

### Heavy Importations from England

The period from 1881 to 1886 was marked by extraordinary growth of the Herefords in popular favor. They became the fashion in cattle circles, and many men of large means sent their representatives to England to secure the cream of the Herefordshire heads. During these six years now fewer than 3,000 head were imported.

The history of Hereford in the United States during the past 35 years has been one of steady growth in favor with cattle growers and cattle feeders,

notwithstanding the breed has suffered in common with all other breeds of live stock as the result of seasons of depression. From the 140 breeders whose names appear in the first volume of the herd record, the number of owners of registered Herefords in the United States has increased to 18,000. During the 12 months ending with August 31, 1918, 92,000 Herefords were registered in the American Hereford Record, and 76,000 transfers were recorded. From the handful of breeders who organized the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association in 1881, the membership of that organization has increased to 10,000. There are now breeders of Herefords in practically every state of the Union, and nearly 800,000 cattle on record.

### Beef Industry Revolutionized

The coming of the Hereford revolutionized the beef cattle industry of the United States. With characteristic prepotency it transmitted its best qualities to its offspring when crossed with the native stock of the plains. It changed entirely the character of the beef-producing machine, largely increasing its efficiency. As the result of the introduction of the whiteface the accepted type of beef steer has been changed from 2,000-pound ox, that required four to five years to fit for market, to the "baby beef" type of today, that supplies beef of a superior quality at 15 to 18 months. Its easy keeping qualities and its prolificacy have increased the cattle-producing capacity of the grazing sections of the country fully 50 per cent., and added materially to the profits of the cattle grower. Its early maturity has enabled the cattle feeders of the corn-belt states to conduct their operations at a profit, notwithstanding the wide fluctuations in beef cattle prices, which would not have been possible had a continuation of the former practice of feeding from 12 to 24 months been necessary.

### Reasons for Popularity

According to a conservative estimate by a good authority in the range country, the cattle by a great majority show a preponderance of Hereford blood.

The wonderful constitution, great vitality, and rugged health of the Hereford, has enabled him to go out on the bleak ranges and survive under conditions that caused others to perish. The uniformity of the steers, quality, and high dressing percentage has made the Hereford popular with the packer. The ability to survive the extreme hardships of the range and be ready for the market in one-half to one-third the time previously considered necessary has made the whiteface dearer to the heart of the range cattleman than any other breed.

The ability to quickly and cheaply put on satisfactory gains, the docile disposition, and the freedom from disease has established his popularity with the steer feeder and corn-belt farmer.

### Recent Hereford Winnings

Last December at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, a carload of grade Hereford steers won the grand championship over all breeds, the highest honor possible for carload exhibits at that show which is the greatest in the world.

The part of the story which is the most inspiring to the whiteface man is the fact that these steers were bred on the plains of Texas, sired by pure-bred Hereford bulls and out of cows graded up from the native cattle through the continued use of pure-bred Hereford sires.

When the ordinary run of commercial steers from off the ranges of the south west, and after being weaned and shipped to J. W. Frazier, an Illinois feeder, fed by him at a less cost per hundred than the top steers were selling in the market, can be exhibited and win the most coveted prize against the hand-picked, pampered, pure-bred steers of other breeds, the superiority of the Hereford is easily apparent even to the inexperienced person.

At the Western National Stock Show at Denver, the champion loads of breeding heifers and bulls, feeder and fat steers were Herefords, thus making clean sweep in open competition with the other breeds of beef cattle.

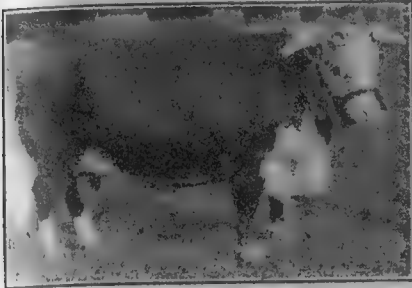
During the year 1918 there were 182 public sales of pure-bred Herefords with a total of 11,594 lots passing through



the ring at an average of \$481, the sum of \$5,575,316 representing the amount of the business. There were 48 more public sales in 1918 than in 1917, with an increase in the number of lots sold of 2,440 and an increase in the amount of sales of \$1,062,395. This is conclusive evidence of the popularity of the breed with the cattleman.

#### Breed Improvement

In practically three-quarters of a century the breed has expanded in numbers from nothing to almost 800,000 recorded animals. During the same time the quality, type and conformation has been greatly improved upon, so much in fact, that those most familiar with the cattle in both countries do not hesi-



An English Grand Champion Hereford.

tate in saying that the Herefords of the United States are better today than those found in England.

The early-day Herefords were sharply criticized for their lack of hind-quarter. The breeders themselves early recognized this fault in their cattle and set about to remedy it. Through their good efforts we have today a cattle whose hind-quarter is easily equal, if not superior to any other beef breed.

The Hereford breeders have from the very start of their work in America, been a progressive body of men who have gone ahead improving and developing their cattle despite what seemed to be insurmountable difficulties. They believed in their cattle and the inherent beef qualities which they possessed. The universal popularity with which the whiteface is held on the range, on the farm, in the feed-lot and in the packing-house, is ample proof of the merits of the breed.

#### Calgary Spring Horse Show

Concluded from Last Week

##### Belgians (contd.)

In the four-year-olds Rear had a solid, shapely bay-called Extra, first. He is well turned, and stands on right, good timber, and is quite a promising-looking sire. He was sold later to P. D. Bowlen, of Morley, Alta. The second horse, Robert, owned by Dygert, is a good mover, while the third entry, Woodrow Wilson, owned by Dr. Lafferty, when thoroughly broken will make a very serviceable horse. Fourth place to Dygert; fifth to Layzell and Parr, and sixth to Vanstone and Rogers.

In two-year-olds, Dygert was first with Lord Wilson, a fine, upstanding colt, with good legs and feet. Layzell and Parr were second, and fourth with Max and Prince, both strong, upstanding colts; Anthony was third on Prince A, while Vanstone and Rogers were fifth and sixth with two entries of distinctly creditable pattern.

Championship, open and grand—Vanstone and Rogers, on Leonard; reserve, Dygert, on Lord Wilson.

##### Females

In the aged class, Dygert had the only entry in Jeanne de Rebecque, a good, shapely, active mare, with lots of feminine character, deep-chested and well set up, while she picked up her feet very nicely. She was awarded the female championship.

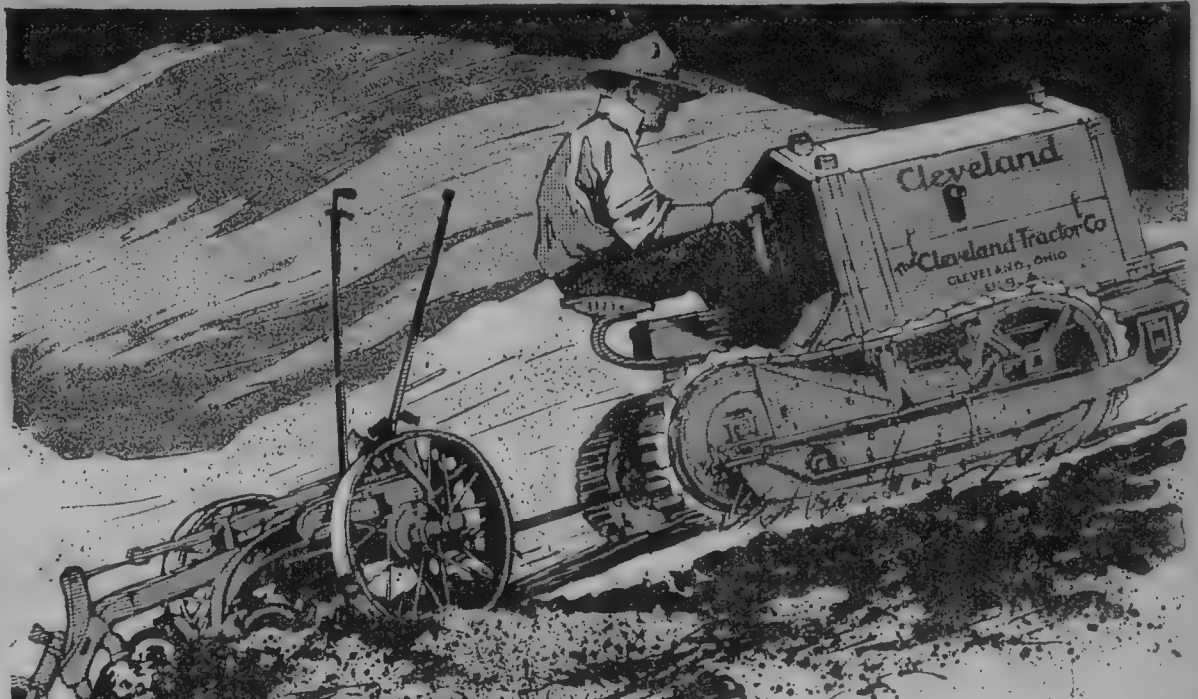
In the two-year-olds J. J. Miller, from Huxley, a new breeder, had three very attractive fillies, Lefebure's Elizabeth, Jacoba and Zubbin, all the get of Clarion de Posseignies. Zubbin, the filly, placed at the top and the largest of the three, has a lot of good quality and should develop into a good mare. Elizabeth, the second placed, is a good mover, but neither she nor Jacoba possess the size of their half-sister at the top.

##### Shires

The show of Shire horses was very fair, but the major portion of the animals sent into the ring showed the lack of feed and fitting.

The exhibitors were Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail; Leo, Chambers, Calgary; John Walkden, Langdon; V. Johnson, Cochrane; Rudolph Bros.; R. F. Dygert and Co. Ltd., Edmonton; Layzell and Parr, Calgary; and Robt. Hardy, Simons Valley.

In the aged class, Rawlinson's Tuttlebrook champion, by Tuttlebrook Esquire, a big, massive horse, with immense bone and fair action, was placed first. Dygert's Winterest Boy, a lighter horse, was second, while L. O. Chambers was third with Berry Creek King, a horse of Forster's breeding,



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To begin with, I used my Cleveland Tractor to plow about 305 acres during 1918 and used double discs, two 60-tooth harrows and a heavy wooden drag on one load for fitting.

When I plowed I covered from eight to ten acres a day with a two-bottom gang and covered about 40 acres a day with the harrows.

I harvested 150 acres of wheat and oats at 25 acres per day.

In July I used the Cleveland in loading hay, and got in the crop from 140 acres at the rate of about 35 tons a day.

Besides these things, I used my Cleveland for a great many belt jobs—put in 300 tons of ensilage in 32 hours, on 30 gallons of kerosene, for instance.

I now keep six horses, instead of the fourteen I had before and need two men less than previously.

My Cleveland is in excellent condition, ready for the 1919 season, and counting everything, I haven't spent over \$10 for repairs.

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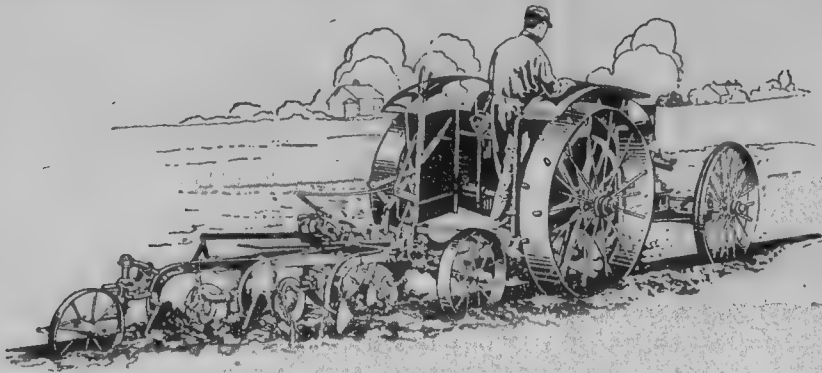
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### Plowing with Power

Plowing, of all farming operations is the one to which the farmer most enthusiastically welcomes the use of Tractor Power. It makes a hard job easy and gets through the work quickly.

In Tractor Plowing, however, it is the Plow that makes or mars the job of plowing. Not only should it plow more land in less time, but it should turn the right furrow, cover weeds and trash well, and be easy to operate from the Tractor.

The Massey-Harris Power-Lift Tractor Plow is the product of a rich experience of over half a Century of Plow Building. Its entire construction is especially rigid and strong to stand the immense strain of Tractor Plowing, and it is fitted with Bottoms specially designed for plowing with power.

Two Levers within easy reach of the operator on the Engine regulate the depth of plowing. By simply pulling a rope the Power Lift operates to raise or lower the Plow as desired. The Hitch has wide range of adjustment both vertical and lateral, and being stiff permits the Plow being backed. When raised all Bottoms

are at the same level, the rear being equally as high as the front, namely, 6 inches. A Hardwood Break Pin in the Hitch prevents breakage. The Third Bottom or Plow can be detached to convert a Three-Furrow into a Two-Furrow, or vice versa; it can also be attached to a Two-Furrow, thus making a Three-Furrow Plow.

*The Ideal Plowing Outfit—The Massey-Harris Tractor and Tractor Plow. Whole Outfit Covered by One Guarantee—No Divided Responsibility.*

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### The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one Implement. This Harrow is both In-throw and Out-throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels.

These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.

The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you.

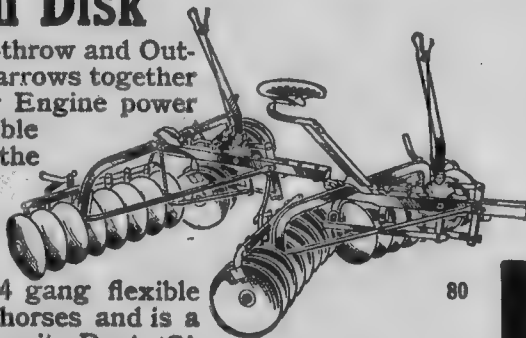
Another Bissell special is a 28 plate wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow covering 14 ft. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers. For further particulars write Dept. 'O'

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Write to any of the Jno. Deere Plow Company's Branch Houses

Since the fire we have more than doubled our factory capacity, and will hereafter endeavor to furnish Bissell Disk Harrows to our many customers, far and near, who prefer Bissell Disks to any other style.



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a good, clean-limbed fellow of the more modern type of Shire, and which, if properly fitted would have made a strong bid for first honors.

Three-year-olds went to Layzell and Parr's Wrydeland's Tattan, a horse of fine carriage and splendid masculine head. His action was good and he adds to it lots of style, while in other respects he is a powerful, well-made horse, standing on clean, hard, good-wearing legs. Rawlinson was second and third, with Dunsmore Lad and Ouse Bridge Prince, both good moving, acceptable entries. In yearling foals, Rudolph Bros. were first and second with a couple of colts of fair calibre, but needing feeding and fitting badly.

#### Females

Rawlinson was first, second and fourth with Coulee Princess, Nicansis Gem and Maggie B. The first named is a handsome mare with strong, clean legs. The second is also level of back, and durable looking. Rudolph's were third and fifth, with Heather Belle and Rekeby Halo, both of a good old-fashioned type, with lean legs, but deplorably thin. Rawlinson had an entry Coulee Queen, in three-year-olds, the finest female in the show, and Rudolph was first and Hardy second in two-year-olds. Rawlinson won both male and female championships with Tuttlebrook Champion and Coulee Queen, while Layzell and Parr got the reserve male championship on Wrydeland's Tattan.

#### Agricultural and Heavy Draft

In both the agricultural and heavy draft classes, there was a good entry, especially in the latter class, and at no other show in the Dominion has such a fine lot of real high-class geldings been seen together.

McKay Bros., Carmangay, who purchased the Elder geldings at Brandon a couple of weeks ago, were again to the fore at Calgary, both in singles and doubles, and they had the strongest kind of strong competition from the stables of P. Burns and Co. The McKay geldings, Donald and Sandy, were not split up here, as at Brandon, but stood first and second right along. The second horse is fast coming into his own, and at his present rate of improvement, bids fair to equal, if not beat, his stable mate in a week or two. Both are splendid geldings, with bone, substance and quality. Burns and Co. had a splendid entry in Chief, a gelding which made the round of the summer fairs last year, and which shows vast improvement since then. He has lots of weight, and not much fault can be found with his action. Haggerty, of Belle Plaine, showed Major, a tall, muscular gelding, showing lots of good quality, and which, if he carried 200 pounds more flesh, would be a hard horse to beat. Burns and Co. had also a number of other good entries in these classes, and this firm also put up a magnificent show with their six-horse team.

Agricultural Team, shown to an appropriate vehicle.—1, Lady Calgary and Bonny Dobson, Alex. Ingram, Calgary; 2, Babe and Johnny, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 3, Topsy and Bobbie, Andy Young, Calgary.

Agricultural Dry Mare or Gelding, foaled previous to 1915.—1, Lady, Ingram; 2, Topsy, Young; 3, Captain, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 4, Bobbie, Young.

Agricultural Brood Mare, heavy in foal or with foal at side.—1, Polly, Ingram; 2, Maud, W. N. Elliott, Calgary.

Agricultural Foal of 1918.—1, Lady Mons, W. N. Elliott; 2, James Murray, Calgary.

Agricultural Filly or Gelding, foaled in 1915.—1, Daisy, Elliott.

Agricultural Brood Mare and two of her progeny.—1, Maud and progeny, Elliott.

Agricultural Mare or Gelding, pure-bred or grade.—1, Lady Calgary, Ingram; 2, Nonpareil Model, John Prowse, Cluny; 3, Alex. Ingram 2nd, Ingram; 4, Kate, Ingram; 5, Daisy, Elliott.

Heavy Draft Dry Mare or Gelding, foaled previous to 1915.—1, Donald, McKay Bros., Carmangay; 2, Chief, P. Burns and Co. Limited; 3, Major, S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine, Sask.; 4, Jim, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.

Heavy Draft Filly or Gelding, foaled in 1915.—1, Sandy, McKay Bros.

Heavy Draft Filly or Gelding, foaled in 1917.—1, Pride, George Spence.

Heavy Draft Mare or Gelding, pure-bred or grade.—1, Donald, McKay Bros.; 2, Sandy, McKay Bros.; 3, Chief, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 4, Major, S. Haggerty.

Heavy Draft Team, Mares or Geldings, pure-bred or grade.—1, Donald and Sandy, McKay Bros.; 2, Chief and Rock, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 3, Major and Barney, S. Haggerty; 4, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 5, Jim and Bob, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.

Best Pair, Grade Mares or Geldings, in harness only, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—1, Donald and Sandy, McKay Bros.; 2, Chief and Rock, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.

Best Single Mare or Gelding, in harness only, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—1, Donald, McKay Bros.; 2, Sandy, McKay Bros.

Heavy Draft Team, shown to appropriate vehicle.—1, Donald and Sandy, McKay Bros.; 2, Chief and Rock, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 3, Major and Barney, S. Haggerty; 4, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.; 5, Jim and Bob, P. Burns and Co. Ltd.

#### Light Horses

As already intimated, there was a wonderful turn out of light horses, and these contributed greatly to the success of the show, especially the evening

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performances. The show of Hackneys was one of the best seen for some years, a number of old favorites again making their bow to an admiring public.

W. D. McLennan, of Airdrie, came in for much commendation with his splendid Hackney mare, Broxton Gettelle, which practically carried everything before her. Miss Delta Lemon's Winnipeg entries were kept contenders in all the driving classes, as were also the entries of George Spence, Cremona. Thoroughbreds and saddle horses also furnished a heavy entry.

W. D. McLennan, Airdrie, had things practically all his own way in Shetland Ponies.

#### Common Parasites of Swine

Swine are subject to several parasites external and internal. Of the first class the most troublesome is the ordinary hog-louse. These insects are responsible for much unthriftiness and poor gains; are an advertisement of the unobservant eye, or carelessness of the feeder, and are intolerable in that unless the infestation is of long standing, they are fairly easy of eradication.

#### Methods of Eradication

1.—Pigs may be dipped or sprayed with any good creolin or coal-tar disinfectant, made up as per directions accompanying the preparation.

2.—Coal oil or kerosene is used by some. Though effective it has a blistering action and should be avoided.

3.—Fuel oil is highly recommended. Experiments with it at Ottawa proved it efficient, but slightly irritant and leaving the hair of the pigs in a dirty, discolored condition.

4.—Crude castor oil is non-irritant, soothing and quite destructive to lice. Where procurable it forms, possibly the best application for this purpose. At present, the price of castor oil is too high to permit of its use for such purposes.

5.—Paraffin oil (low grade) as now used in the herd of swine at the Central Experimental Farm, has proven non-irritant to the skin and quite effective as an insecticide. It is cheap, easily procurable and colorless.

6.—Apply disinfectant washes (creolin, etc.), with a brush, broom, spray pump, or in the case of the large herd, by the dipping method. Apply oils with a cloth or more conveniently still by using a large oil can with a handle and long spout. File a short section from off the end of the spout to increase the amount delivered. Apply a stream of oil over the neck, shoulders and along the back. The heat of the body will cause the application to spread over the body. A large number of hogs can be treated conveniently and quickly by such means.

7.—Repeat the application after ten days to destroy the lice or nits.

8.—If pigs are seen to be badly infested, a thorough clean-up of the premises would be indicated, using a strong creolin spray over all.

#### Intestinal Parasites

Of intestinal parasites the round worm is much the more common. In most cases examination of the smaller intestine of slaughtered pigs will reveal the presence of a few large white worms. In small numbers they appear to cause little inconvenience to the animal; a considerable infestation will cause a marked falling off in general condition. Young pigs so affected, are thin, stunted and lacking in vigour and thrift. Severe infestation will frequently cause intestinal inflammation or stoppage, resulting in death.

#### Cause

Where pigs are kept reasonably clean, and supplied with fresh water, the danger of infestation is small. Filthy surroundings together with stagnant or foul water usually predispose to such parasitic infestation.

#### Treatment

Prevent by cleanly methods and the use of any good mineral corrective mixture. There are a number of these on the market. A good home-made substitute is a mixture of charcoal, wood ashes and salt; or of sulphur, salt and iron sulphate mixed in equal parts—take one part with eight parts charcoal and eight parts ashes, mix well and allow the animals free access to it.

Where pigs are infested, turpentine is the best remedy. Give one teaspoonful to every 100 pounds weight, after fasting the animal for 12 hours. This may be mixed in the feed and given for three successive days. Follow this with a good purging of Epsom Salts.—Experimental Farms' Note.

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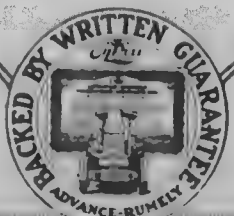
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The 12-20 is oil cooled, which means that the radiator will not freeze in the coldest weather nor boil in the hottest—that it will go indefinitely without refilling—that instead of clogging the circulating system with sediment it keeps it always open—that instead of rusting the cooling system parts, the oil preserves the

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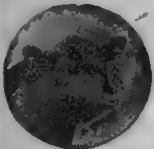
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## In Livestock Circles

### Higgin's Angus Article

In illustrating the feature article on Aberdeen-Angus Families, by F. H. Higgins, assistant secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, in April 2 issue of The Guide, an error was inadvertently made in the caption naming the bull at the bottom of the centre cut. "Representing Three Great Families." The bull is Clock-Rose, and not Knight of Rosemere, as it read, and not of the Rosemere Family.

We would draw the attention of our readers and Aberdeen-Angus breeders particularly, to the concluding installment of this valuable article prepared by Mr. Higgins exclusively for The Guide, after much original research, as it is concluded in the issue of April 9.

### Canadian vs. Argentine Beef

Canadian beef must be improved to meet the competition which is encountered in the Old Country. The principal men in the meat trade of England have been consulted, and they make the statement that the Argentine beef is the best beef which comes to England by a large per centage. It is a great deal better than that which comes from Canada, or the United States, on account of being better bred. The cattle which are being shipped from the Argentine are from the best English breeds, and the quality is as good as any one could wish to see.

The quality is almost perfect and compared, especially with Canadian beef, the quality would be judged on the market here as being twice as good as the average run coming from Canada. In fact it is only about two months ago that an exhibition was given here of about 600 quarters of choice prize beef from the Argentine, which was the finest show this country has ever seen. The information also comes to me that the average run of beef from South America is of better quality than the average run of fresh-killed beef used in England.

I have just met Mr. Arkell, the Dominion Livestock representative, who is over here trying to stimulate the sale of Canadian meat. I have given him my general opinion, and it is this: If Canadian meat people wish to get into the European market, the sooner they co-operate and work jointly for the sale and distribution of their meat, on conditions to meet the requirements on this side, they will achieve success, especially in competition with other countries. The jealousy that exists between Canadian representatives of Canadian firms only impedes Canadian development. Canada will never achieve her position in any Imperial trade; it will be accomplished only by seeking markets and putting their men into the field and sell, sell, sell, according to conditions.—Fred Salter, in Market Examiner.

### Shorthorns on the Range

A. E. Cross, Calgary, Alta., who carries on an extensive ranching business in Alberta, makes the following statement:—

"I could not carry on a cattle business without Shorthorns. Not saying anything derogatory of other breeds, the Shorthorn suits our purpose, and we are running a herd on the open range. They make us 200 pounds more beef than would be possible with other cattle." He also states that what the Western cattle industry needs is bigger cattle, which insures more beef to the animal, there being no difference between fixed charges on a 1,000-pound steer and a 1,200-pound steer. Mr. Cross uses both Shorthorn and Hereford blood, claiming that he gets the best results from cattle which carry about two-thirds Shorthorn and one-third Hereford blood. Big, growthy, sappy steers are characteristic results from using Shorthorn bulls on the range, as elsewhere.—G. E. Day, S.D.S.B.A.

### The Good Luck Ranch Sells Herefords

J. McD. Davidson, proprietor of the Good Luck herd of Herefords, at Coaldale, Alta., has just sold to J. A. Warmley, Lougheed, Alta., 15 head of desirable breeding stock, also the young yearling bull, Carry On Fairfax. He also purchased another bull to use on grade stock. Mr. Warmley is starting up a pure-bred Hereford herd, and is away to a good beginning with his purchase of Davidson cattle.

### Alberta Angus Breeders Meet

At a meeting of the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Association, held at Edmonton, on April 2, it was decided that a committee inspect the bulls to be sold at the Edmonton sale, and where it was thought advisable the animals should be culled out and the management of the sale advised as to their disposition.

It was also decided to recommend to the annual meeting, that an energetic publicity campaign for the breed should be started, and with this end in view the directors recommended that one per cent. of the sale price of all bulls sold publicly or privately, go to a fund for this purpose, and it was further decided to ask the co-operation of the other provincial associations in this matter, the secretary to report to the annual meeting.

The various grants to the exhibitions were approved of, and it was decided to let the matter of affiliation with the Western Livestock Union lie over in the meantime.

G. N. Buffum, secretary of the Saskatchewan Angus Association, brought up the matter of the futurity classes at Brandon this summer, but no action was taken. Those present were President, Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake; N. F. Bell, Secretary, University of Alberta; Prof. A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta; F. S. Clemons, Sedgwick; S. G. Cowan, Delta; Henry Christian, Red Willow; and one or two others.

### Good Shorthorn Sales in Alberta

What is probably the most outstanding private bull purchase ever made in this province has been closed recently by Dun-

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## Gwenmawr Stock Farm

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## Mammoth JACKS TO SELL

I have, at Carrington, North Dakota, some large, three to six-year-old Mammoth Jacks to sell. Also two good Draft Stallions and 25 head of High-class Grade Farm Mares, three to seven years old, 1,400 to 1,700 pounds. Write for Prices and Terms. B. W. Elder, Carrington, N. Dakota, U.S.A.



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On warm days you work in your shirt-sleeves; do not expect your horses to do good work while covered with long, heavy coats of hair. It's unwise to make horses work under the hot sun without spring clipping. A Stewart No. 1 Machine does the work quickly and thoroughly. If dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for Catalog.

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can Brown, livestock representative for the province of Alberta, wherein he recently secured from J. L. Wallers and Sons, of Olive, Alberta, 29 of the most classy young bulls this province has ever produced.

These bulls are reds and roans, and are rising two years old, and from the point of view of uniformity, size and quality, they are entitled to a place among the best.

Mr. Brown also picked up five bulls from Harold Falbot, of Lacombe. This bunch is also a very superior lot, and all were purchased subject to the tuberculin test.

Mr. Brown wishes to draw attention to the condition of the bulls at the time of purchase, as he feels that both breeders are entitled to most of the credit, owing to the care they have given these animals. Taking care of cattle is not a matter of speculation, but is of absolute necessity if cattle breeders hope to make a success of their business and a reputation for the country.

These bulls are purchased by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of loaning them to outlying districts throughout the province, where people have not the means nor opportunity to have access to good sires.

Information regarding this scheme may be obtained by applying to the Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa, Ontario, or to Duncan Brown, Dominion Livestock Representative for Alberta, 731-733 Texier Building Edmonton, Alberta.

### World's Hereford Record

Once more have all previous records been eclipsed in the history of Herefords. When Richard Fairfax was purchased recently by Ferguson Bros., of Canby, Minn., for \$50,000, from L. A. Pinard, Westington, Spring, N.D., he became the highest-priced Hereford bull ever sold at private or public sale. The famous Hunker that sold for \$45,000 in England, and Ardmore, that brought \$31,000 at the International in 1917, have now been surpassed, and there appears no limit to the price.

### Kershaw's Doodles for the West

The famous Aberdeen-Angus herd of L. R. Kershaw, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, has been brought to the notice of Western Canada breeders frequently in the past through the performance of some of its individuals in such herds as Glenbrook, of Brandon, and E. C. Woods, of Warman, Sask. When our breeders exhibit champions of Kershaw's strains on this side of the line, the herd takes on international interest and becomes a reliable source of blood for establishing and improving our herds.

Kershaw's Stock Farm now offers a big range of Angus stock at reasonable prices. Canadians will have the opportunity of seeing the famous Kershaw show herd on the Western Circuit this next summer, at which time any purchased stock may be delivered in the best of condition for service.

### Lawrence Bros. Clydesdales

A new firm of Clydesdale breeders who are commanding attention are Lawrence Bros., of Vera, Sask. This firm have at the head of their stud the good horse Bowhill Baron, for a number of years the stock horse of the Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.

For the last year or two, they have been exhibiting their Clydesdales at Saskatoon, and this spring at Edmonton, where their exhibits were well up in the prize money. They sold at Edmonton, during the show week, a very high-class team of pure-bred mares to go to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., for a good figure. They have still a large number of pure-bred females, some young stallions and some high-class grades for sale.

### New Livestock Commissioner

Official announcement has been made of the appointment of J. G. Robertson as livestock commissioner for the province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Robertson has had a very wide and comprehensive experience in the various phases of agricultural activities, including the first-hand knowledge gained on a Nova Scotia farm in the East, on which he was brought up; a splendid academic training in agricultural science at the McDonald Agricultural College, and an unusual practical western experience in managing the big Detchon farm at Davidson. It is not often that men have been privileged to receive the benefits of such training as Mr. Robertson has had from the McGill University, where he received his B.S.A. degree; a year's work on the College farm under Mr. Fitzer; a summer's experience on the experimental seed plots and plant breeding work under Professor L. S. Clinck, now of the University of British Columbia; and considerable training as a lecturer on livestock work.

In the livestock sphere Mr. Robertson made a name for himself when he led the winning team at the International Livestock Judging Competition at Chicago, 1911, when the McDonald College team won over all other American and Canadian teams. He spent a year on an Ontario livestock farm in fitting pure-bred horses and cattle for the show ring and exhibiting them at the big eastern shows.

He went to the Detchon farms as livestock manager; then became assistant manager and rose to be general manager of this 14,000-acre farm, by his ability to get results and to handle men.

The action and experience which Mr. Robertson has had in army life, after his training and successful work in agriculture in eastern and western Canada, should fit him well for attacking livestock problems in Saskatchewan.

### MANITOBA POULTRY SHOW

The official show of Manitoba, held as usual this year, in conjunction with the winter fair, at Brandon, went "over the top" in splendid style with about 3,700 entries. With such a large entry it was impossible to give all the breeds

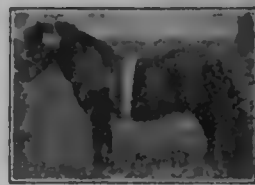
## Registered CLYDESDALE MARES For SALE

I have for immediate sale a number of High-class Clydesdale Mares, all Registered, and some of them prize winners. These mares are sired by such well known stallions as Everlasting, Prince of Currahan, Lothian Again, Baron Marcus, Imp., and others, and a number of them are in foal. Also the two year old Clydesdale Stallion, King Viviera, by Dimare James, by Hiawatha Godolphin, by Hiawatha. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see them.

**ALEX. WEBSTER** - Lacombe, Alta.

## SHETLAND PONIES

I am offering for sale at attractive prices, a number of beautiful Shetland ponies, both sexes, all ages. These ponies are all broken to ride or drive and one of them will make a very useful present for your child.



### Work Geldings

I can dispose of several car loads of good, serviceable geldings. Write me for particulars.

**W. D. McLENNAN** - Airdrie, Alta.

## SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

We are offering for sale at most reasonable prices, owing to lack of accommodation, a number of two-year-old and Yearling Bulls, big growthy fellows, several of them ready for service, sired by the well known imported bull, Ardethan Fortune, and others, and out of dams of the leading families.

Also the good imported two-year-old bull, Royal Gift, by the Duthie-bred Gollynie Sweepstakes.

Also females from yearlings up, by Ardethan Fortune Ensign, by Silver Cloud, and out of high quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, Duke of Saskatoon, by Gairford Marquis.

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well known sires as Lord Ardwell, Topnotch, and others. Write us your wants.

**JAMES BOUSFIELD & SONS** **MACGREGOR, MANITOBA.**

## HEREFORDS FOR SALE

I have at the present time a choice selection of well bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for sale. The Bulls, which number around 20 head, are all young, the majority of them fit for service, and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind. Come and see them, or write me your wants.

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## Government Stock Food

Demonstrations conducted at the Brandon Experimental Farm have proven the superiority of this chopped feed over straight barley chop. Free from injurious foreign matter, it contains the highest possible percentage of nutriment.

Write us for samples and prices today, straight run or chopped.

We guarantee prompt delivery and are able to save you freight from Fort William to Winnipeg, as well as the time it would take to have your order filled from the terminal elevators.

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SUPERIOR

## High Class Percheron Stallion at Stud

We will stand at stud during the coming season, at our farm, ten miles S.W. of Calgary, the well known Percheron stallion, **SUPERIOR**, of direct descent to Brilliant, 1271, on both sire and dam's sides. Superior has to his credit 15 International winners, including first and get of sire. **FEES, \$75.** Free pasturage for mares. Also stallions and mares for sale at all times. Write for particulars. Phone Rural 507.

**W. E. & R. C. UPPER**  
CALGARY, ALTA.

## Ayrshires and Clydesdales

I have for immediate sale a number of good bulls of high-class breeding, and all young. A number of them ready for service, also a fine lot of two-year-old heifers coming in, as well as females of all ages. These are true to type, and are representatives of the best producing and most noted families of the breed.

In Clydesdales I have three high-class stallions, three, five and eight years old; good, well-bred individuals and thoroughly acclimated. Write me your wants.

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### Also Ship Us Your Poultry

Hens, any size, per lb.	30c-32c
Roosters, per lb.	24c-25c
Ducks, per lb.	32c
Geese, per lb.	25c
Turkeys, per lb.	30c

Money Orders Mailed Daily. Goods must be in Good Marketable Condition.

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sufficient light or prominence, and tiers of coops had to be piled up in some instances. The general management of the show did all that was possible, however, under the conditions, in the care of the birds, and saw that they were always well-fed and watered and returned in good condition for the breeding season—a very important thing especially at such a late show.

The classes were, with some exceptions hot, and several Coliseum and Ontario winners went down to defeat before Manitoba-bred birds. White Wyandottes, with 150 entries, were probably the banner class of the show. Partridge, Golden, Silver and Columbians, were all much above the average. The Rhode Island Red classes were very disappointing, when it is considered that this breed leads all others in numbers in Western Canada. Some of the winners were small and off type. The Barred and Partridge Rock classes were very strong, and Whites were good. Buff Orpingtons, Blacks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Campines and Anconas were splendid classes.

### Turkeys and Waterfowl

The feature of the show to many was the display of Turkeys and Waterfowl, by all odds the best ever held in the West. The White Holland Turkey exhibit was a revelation. The birds had great size, shape, healthiness and bloom. Bronze turkeys were very good, as was also practically all the geese and ducks.

When the remarkable display of Bants and other pet stock is added, it made a very complete exhibition. N. W. Kerr, president, and N. F. McGuinness, the secretary, assisted by Col. Johnston, Messrs. McLean, Shether, Kivell and others made an efficient executive of management.

Among the principal winners in the different classes were:

White Wyandottes.—E. H. Smart, Moosomin; John McLean, Glenboro; R. R. McCulloch, Portage la Prairie; O. E. Rothwell, Regina; George F. Thompson, Minnedosa; G. F. Windsor, Brandon; Restrict and McCulloch, Arborg.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Sheather and Kivell, Brandon; W. V. Perraton, Edmonton; John Sykes, Brandon; John Nylander, Selkirk; William Schwandt, Turtleford.

Silver Wyandottes.—Sidney Cross, Killarney; S. L. Smythe, Strassburg; Fred C. Vickery and Son, Neepawa; J. N. Scott, Moor Park, Man.

Golden Wyandottes.—W. Binnie, Brandon; Peter Kahler, Moline; J. F. McLean, Brandon; J. Charlesworth, Brandon.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Sidney Cross, Killarney; F. E. Harrison, Moose Jaw; Grainger Fenton, Strassburg; J. E. Wilkinson and Sons, Edmonton; H. L. Singleton, Brandon.

Rhode Island Reds.—J. McLean, Brandon; Sidney Cross, Killarney; John Nylander, Selkirk; Hugh McDonald, Portage la Prairie; Harold E. Drayman, Kennedy, Sask.; J. Buchanan, Venn, Sask.; W. F. Back, Willow, Sask.

White Leghorns.—J. Davies, Winnipeg; Charlesworth and Holloway, Brandon; Sidney Cross, Brandon; A. Howell, Brandon.

Campines.—Kerr and McGuinness, Brandon; Dr. Doran, Brandon; A. M. Edgar, Winnipeg.

Minorcas.—Lusk Poultry Yards, Saskatoon; E. Fieldhouse, Souris; F. G. Bentley, Drury, Man.; W. J. Gill, Winnipeg.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina; George Wood, Holland, Man.; J. E. Wilkinson and Sons, Edmonton; Mrs. W. Dixon, Brandon; J. Davis.

White Plymouth Rocks.—J. F. McLean, Brandon; P. Kahler, Moline; Mrs. Henderson, Brandon; Alfred Allen, Killarney; J. E. Wilkinson, Edmonton; J. and A. Burrows, Winnipeg.

Partridge Rocks.—Sheather and Kivell, Brandon; W. W. Ashley, Saskatoon; Mrs. Farmer, Rapid City; A. Bowan, Brandon.

Buff Orpingtons.—Peter Kahler, Moline; William M. Grant, Saskatoon; Mrs. W. H. Hill, Hartney, Man.; Alfred Scott, Brandon; W. Binnie, Brandon; Archie Morten, Brandon; James J. B. Ober, Brandon.

Black Orpingtons.—S. Cross, Killarney; Mrs. Joseph Woods, Brandon; Sheather and Kivell, Brandon; J. C. Johnson, Brandon; Harry Back, Moose Jaw.

Partridge Cochins.—Kerr and McGuinness, Brandon; Sheather and Kivell, Brandon; Mrs. C. A. Harrison, Edmonton.

White Holland Turkeys.—Kay Brothers, Carlyle; Alfred Allen, Killarney.

Bronze Turkeys.—Frank Abbs, Carruthers, Sask.; Mrs. J. Wells, Brandon; George Gill, Broadview, Sask.; Mrs. J. Windover, Brandon; Mrs. Porterfield, Brandon; C. Park, Brandon; G. H. Grundy, Virdein.

Toulouse Geese.—William Schwandt, Turtleford; G. H. Grundy, Virdein; Peter Kahler, Moline; J. E. Wilkinson and Sons, Edmonton; John Windover, Brandon.

Emden Geese.—Peter Kahler, Moline; Kay Bros., Carlyle; C. E. Windover, Brandon; William Schwandt, Turtleford; J. E. Wilkinson and Sons, Edmonton.

Pekin Ducks.—Sidney Cross, Killarney; P. Kahler, Moline; Alfred Allen, Brandon; Kay Bros., Carlyle; R. B. Carter, Assiniboia; William Schwandt, Turtleford.

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10,000 Hens Wanted Until April 20

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:

Choice Fat Hens, 5 lbs. or over, lb.	32c
Hens, any size, in good condition, under 5 lbs., per lb.	28c-30c
Ducks, per lb.	32c
Geese, per lb.	23c-26c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	28c-29c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb.	25c
Old Roosters, in good condition, lb.	20c

Prices good until April 20. These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

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97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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I am offering only a few settings from each pen of my 30 varieties of Poultry. These pens include the winners at Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. One quality only—the best. One price—\$5.00 for 15 eggs from any variety. Breeder of English Bull Dogs, Pheasants and Canaries.

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**BRANDON, Manitoba**



# Edmonton Livestock Show

**T**AKING its keynote from the motto: "Agriculture—the foundation of our prosperity," hung around the Livestock Pavilion, the management and directorate of the Edmonton Exhibition Association held a very successful spring show from the 1st to the 5th of this month. Favored with nice, spring weather, there was a very fair attendance from the country. The citizens of the capital city of the province of Alberta are very much alive to the fact that agriculture is the foundation of their prosperity, and they support their horse shows, whether spring or summer, right loyally. The location of the northern capital is right in the centre of one of the finest farming centres of the West, while, to the North, it draws on an immensely fertile hinterland, whose agricultural resources have barely been touched. It goes without saying, therefore, that in the city of Edmonton, in the course of a very few years, there will be held some of the finest exhibitions of livestock to be seen on the North American continent.

Farmers are looking for better stock, for they are now beginning to realize the value of the good sire, although there are still quite a few who have yet to be fully educated to this advantage. The fat steer exhibit of the University of Alberta this spring at Edmonton, will go far to convince those who are indifferent in this respect of the value of a good bull.

Then there is a wonderful expansion in the breeds. Ten years ago it might be said that the Clydesdale, in horses, and the Shorthorn in cattle, occupied the principal positions. Today, the Percheron, the Belgian, the Shire and the Suffolk horse, have all strong and ardent supporters, while the hardy whiteface, "the king of rustlers," and the sleek "Doddie" are contesting strongly for a place alongside the red, white and roans. There is room for them all in this great north country. The spring show was opened this year by Miss E. Cora Hind, of the Free Press, Winnipeg, who, in the course of a capital address, touched on the many educational aspects presented by such exhibitions as Edmonton, the great opportunities, which the north country afforded for the development of livestock, and commented very favorably on the recent policy adopted by the Provincial Department of Agriculture of bringing into the province two of the best stallions obtainable to improve the Clydesdale and Percheron breeds.

The Edmonton Association again this year held its Boys' and Girls' Calf-feeding Competition, and the quality and fitting of the numerous exhibits, coupled with the enthusiasm of the youthful competitors, augurs well for the future success of this much-to-be-commended venture.

Edmonton seems to have found a fairly successful solution of the problem of entertaining the crowd during the slow judging of classes, and at their night shows they introduced some high-class local talent, whose efforts were much appreciated by the large audiences.

The Edmonton Association is to be congratulated on their efficient and capable manager, W. J. Stark, to whose

*Favorable Weather---Splendid Attendance  
---Good Heavy Horse Show---Calf Competition Special Feature---Light Horses Stage  
Great Evening Exhibition*

untiring efforts, and unbounded enthusiasm, the success of their undertaking is in the larger measure due, and also to the first-class work of his courteous and obliging staff.

The judging at Edmonton this year was very good, one or two little "kicks" were heard, but there were no real grievances of any account.

The judges were: Clydesdales and Shires, John Boag, Queensville, Ont.; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolk Punch, R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.; Draught Horses, Messrs. Boag and Drennan; Light Horses, Robt. Graham, Toronto and W. I. Elder, Brandon; Calf-feeding Competition, Steers, Sheep and Fat Sheep, John Wilson, Innisfail; Bulls, Prof. A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta; Swine and Fat Swine, E. D. Sinclair, Innisfail, Alta.

## Clydesdales

The exhibit of this breed was on the whole very fair as regards quality and general excellence, although the numbers might have been larger.

The chief exhibitors were: Alvin I. Yerex, Lamont; John Laing, Blackfields; Chas. Ball, Lougheed; Grant and Co. Ltd., Regina; J. W. Johnston, Kitscoty; A. Webster, Lacombe; Lawrence Bros., Unity; Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake; Thos. Rawlinson, Innisfail; Geo. Wood, Three Hills; Bird Bros., Vermilion; Geo. Snell, Chauvin; L. M. Rye, Edmonton; G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton; R. F. Dygert Co. Ltd., Edmonton; Milne and Herbert, Collinton; and some others.

## Stallions

In the aged class, Scotland's Major, belonging to Laing, and which stood fourth at Calgary last week, got the first ticket here. He is thick-fronted and stylish; while he moved better than when last shown. Second went to Taylor, on Dufferin Swell, lacking in middle, but standing on quality underpinning and moving correctly; third to Johnston on Concord Fashion, an acceptable entry; fourth to Yerex on

very special in this class.

Two-year-olds were a very fair class. Rye had a strong-built, good-moving, black colt first, in Walnut's Pride. Lawrence had a good, well-built entry in Unity's Brooklyn, second; while Wood was third on Oxford Pride; Snell fourth, on Davy; and Bird, fifth, on Galloway Prince.

In yearlings, Webster was first with the Calgary winner, Dunure Look Out; Yerex, second, on Lamont Pride; and Rye, third, on Clinker.

Championships.—Open and Grand, Scotland's Major; reserve, Dufferin Swell. Scotland's Major also won the Clydesdale Association of Canada special of \$30 and gold medal. Canadian-bred champion, Dufferin Swell; reserve, Esperanto Heir.



The Aged Clydesdale Mare Class, at Edmonton Spring Show, was Worthy of the Breed.

third, fourth and fifth to Lawrence Bros. on the close-moving, stylish Unity Daisy, the good-fronted Madge of Bellfield, better boned somewhat than her stable mate above her, Princess Saskia, and Unity Fragrance. Lawrence Bros. are a comparatively new firm of exhibitors, but they have the proper Clydesdale view-point in front of them, and they are to be very



The Fat Steer Class at Edmonton was a Revelation. The Top Five were led and exhibited by the University of Alberta. The Champion stands second from the left.

## Females

Aged Class.—First, Cresswell, on Poppy, looking extremely fit for her long show-yard career, shown in great bloom, and moving as correctly as ever. This is a really high-class, typical Clydesdale mare. Second and third went to Grant's Miss Fashion and Fanny Courtship, first and

highly commended on the horses they are breeding and showing.

Two-year-olds.—First, Dygert, on Lady Diamond, a good, typey filly, with clean, hard legs, and the right sort of open hoof head, and big, good feet. Second, Webster on Dunure Belle, another filly with correct ground work, but not so good on top; third, Yerex, on Miss Ruby, a filly with plenty of size, but an indifferent mover; fourth, Rye; fifth, Lawrence Bros.; and sixth, Rawlinson Yearlings.—First, Yerex, on the big, shapely Fries-Dolly; second, Lawrence Bros., on the good quality Unity's Aden; and third, Milne and Herbert, on Princess Sturdy.

Championships.—Open and Grand, Canadian Clydesdale Special and Gold Medal. Poppy; reserve, Miss Fashion; Canadian-bred champion, Fanny's Courtship.

## Percherons

Exhibitors, R. F. Dygert Ltd., Edmonton; H. E. Nichols, Hay Creek; Bruce Livestock Co., Bruce; R. N. Beatty, Edmonton; John A. Grant, Black Diamond; and A. R. Mann, Fort Saskatchewan.

## Stallions

There was a good turn-out in the aged class, the first place going to Dygert's Star II, the winner of the four-year-old class at Calgary; second, to the same owners Duke of Mona, with a little less substance than the winner, but a horse that went through his paces in good fashion; third to Nichols, on Nugget, a good, thick horse.

Three-year-olds.—First and second to Grant, on Private and Leithfield, both Calgary winners; the next four places to Dygert on Dale, Chester, Gilbert and Jean, all possessing substance and bone, and every one of them good representatives of the breed. Grant was also first in the two-year-olds, with Good Luck, sixth at Calgary; Dygert, second, with Sam, third at Calgary; Mann, third, on Nabot; and Beatty, fourth, on Manley.

## Females

In the aged class Dygert's were first, second and third, on Topsy, V. Lizzie and Castile.

The first mare was second at Calgary, the second is a level, heavily-built, good mare; while the third is also a well-proportioned female, but a trifle thin.

Male championship and reserve, Private and Leithfield. Female championship and reserve, Topsy and V. Lizzie.

## Belgians

Exhibitors: G. Nachtigale, North Battleford; R. F. Dygert Co. Ltd., Edmonton; Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake; and one or two others.

## Stallions

Aged class.—First, Nachtigale, on Albert de Battleford, a short-backed, tall horse, deep-chested and altogether impressive; second, third and fourth to Dygert, on Dewey, Gerfant and Buster, all showing substance, quality and style. Three-year-olds, first and second to Dygert, on Villas and Lucien, and third to the Bittern Lake Ranch on Duncan. Two-year-olds, first, Dygert, on Lord Wilson, which won in a



The Draft Gelding Lineup. Burn's Chief, at the Top; Grant & Co., Second and Third; Buras, Fourth.

Hartland's Clark; and fifth to Ball, on Standby, a horse just a little straight in his ankles.

Three-year-olds.—First to Ellett on Esperanto Heir, a well-coupled horse with a good front and fore-arm of a good size, and a nice mover; second to Yerex on King Plato, smaller but a desirable kind of horse; third to Webster on Golden King Curiosity; fourth to Lawrence Bros. on Baron of Bellfield, which promises good development and which walks and trots correctly; fifth to Rawlinson's good, big colt, Montrose Model. There was nothing

second at Brandon. Both these animals are also the best types of Clydesdale females, and no company is too hot or heavy for them to give a good account of themselves, but the long, train journey had knocked them about somewhat, and they neither went so well nor did they show with anything like their Brandon style and bloom. Fourth to Rye on his classy, stylish, broody mare, Queen Benedict; and fifth to Webster on Solway Girl.

Three-year-olds.—First place to Grant on Prairie Bell, a sweet filly, but with too much finish for so young a female; second,



The Boys' and Girls' Calf-feeding Competition Brought Out an Extraordinary Class of Baby Beef. The First-prize animal stands second from the left. The first three were Hereford Grades, closely followed by the Angus.



# R. F. DYGERT CO. LTD.

We received an anonymous letter in answer to our last ad., saying that we might be called upon to prove our claim that "WE ARE SELLING AND HAVE BEEN SELLING MORE CLASS A STALLIONS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN ALBERTA."

If our anonymous correspondent will reveal his identity, we would be pleased to compare our record of Class A horses with his at the office of the Stallion Enrollment Board, and publish the result.

We have now at our Edmonton barns, 45 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and 15 head of registered mares. We have another car load of top-notch registered Percheron and Belgian mares en route from the States. These mares are not the culls that breeders are always anxious to sell so they can keep the best for their own herd. We have bought and are importing to Canada the choice young mares from recognized herds recently dispersed in the States.

At the recent Calgary Spring Horse Show we made the largest exhibit and won more first and champion prizes, besides other prizes, than any other Percheron and Belgian exhibitor, breeder or dealer. We will publish our winnings in detail after the Edmonton Spring Horse Show.

Our stallions are the best that can be bought by experienced, careful buyers, who completely cover the pure-bred districts in the States.

In the hundreds of stallions we have sold, we have not a customer who is dissatisfied with the horse he purchased. If our anonymous letter writer will find for us a dissatisfied customer, he will be doing us a favor, for we consider that such a customer would be hurting our business.

We have all our stallions inspected by the Stallion Enrollment Board of Alberta, before they are sold. The last shipment we had inspected were 15 head. They classified 12 Class A and 3 Class B.

We can sell you these good, young stallions and mares at reasonable prices, cheaper than any other firm can sell as good a horse. We can give credit to responsible parties, or will take in payment good, broke draft geldings and mares.

Write us, phone us, or come to Edmonton. We can really show you what you want and save you money.

## R. F. DYGERT CO. LTD.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

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Barns, 4147 and 1234.

Stallion Barn: 10139 97th St.

Commercial Barn: 10134 103rd Ave.



STAR II.—First in four-year-old Percheron Class at Calgary Spring Show, 1919, and First in Aged Class and Reserve Grand Champion at Edmonton Spring Show, 1919.

## Milked 10 Years Continuously by the B.L.K. Cow Milker

The Milker that was demonstrated and made the wonderful showing on the Prize Herd of Dairy Cows from the Insane Asylum Farm, Selkirk, at the recent Manitoba Dairy Convention.

B.L.K. Milkers Imitate the Calf's Suckling.



More Natural Action than the Human Hand.

Milking for profit is solely a question of saving time—labor—wages—sanitary milk—large yields—getting all the milk. One man operating two double-unit Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy Milkers is doing the work of three average hand milkers for several B.L.K. owners under average conditions. Hand milking a herd of, say 24 cows, usually shows very little profit. With a B.L.K. Milker Outfit the owner can put his hired help to other purposes—handle the milker himself, or let the boy operate it—save the yearly wage of several hand milkers—preserve the milk-giving ability of each cow—maintain the maximum yearly yield.

### Exclusive Features—B.L.K. Single-tube Milker

**Automatic Controller.**—Regulates the vacuum in test cup—perfect release with each suck—sufficient vacuum only to milk the individual cow quickly and thoroughly dry.

**Universal Teat Cups.**—Made of solid nickel silver one-size teat cup for practically all cows—no rubber linings—easy to keep clean—cheap to maintain.

(Note—D. H. Burrell & Co. have discarded the many types of teat cups and connectors used on other present-day machines.)

**Suction Trap.**—Positively prevents any contamination from stanchion, hose and pipes from getting into the milk pail. Insures clean milk of low bacterial count.

**Partition Pail.**—Keeps milk from each cow separate for records. No need for single machines—saves miles of trips to empty and twice as many pails and pulsators to wash and maintain. Illustrated Catalogue and History of Milking Machines free on request.

Tell Us the Number of Cows You Milk. We Will Send Recommendation Sheet Showing the Size of Outfit you Require.

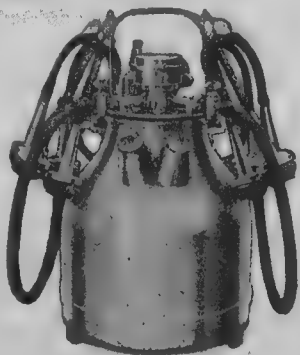
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"EVERYTHING BUT THE COW"

Complete line of Machinery and Supplies for Farm Dairies, Creameries, Cheese Factories, Milk and Ice Cream Plants.

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EDMONTON, Alberta.



strong class at Calgary. Yearlings, The Bittern Lake Ranch, on Richard Vendome.

### Females

In the aged class, Nachtigale had the attractive-looking Bella de Bruges, with her good bone and well-set ankles, first; Dygert was second with Jeane de Belge. In yearlings, Nachtigale was again first on the sweet upstanding well-topped Polka. Male championship and reserve, Albert de Battleford and Villas. Female championship and reserve, Bella de Bruges and Jeane de Belge.

### Suffolks

Although small in numbers the exhibits of this breed were above the general average in quality.

In the aged class, Fred Dale, New Lufkin, took first place with Morston Ned, a horse which is an old-time prize winner at Alberta fairs. He is well put together, moves acceptably and carries a lot of quality. Second place went to Alberta M. D., owned by G. Reynolds, an excellent stallion, active and possessing good feet and legs. Third place went to John Barbour and Sons, Mance, on Creswell Pride, not quite so big, but muscular and well-topped. The latter firm also got first and second on three-year-old mares, with Lily Red Sky and Alberta Poppy, while they captured the two-year-old class with Alberta Diana. All these mares are of good size, and all possess good underpinning. Stallion championship and reserve, Morston Ned and Alberta M. D. Female championship and reserve, Lily Red Sky and Alberta Diana.

### Shires

Exhibitors: T. Rawlinson, Innisfail; R. F. Dygert, Edmonton; Lew Chambers, Calgary; and T. E. Law, Streamstown, all of which with the exception of the last named were exhibitors at Calgary. Rawlinson again won the aged class with Tuttlebrook Champion; Law was second with a big, good entry Salford; Dygert, third with the Calgary reserve champion, Winterest Boy; and Chambers fourth, with Berry Creek King. Rawlinson also won the two-year-old class, and also the female classes. He annexed the stallion championship with Tuttlebrook Champion, and also the female grand and reserve with Coulee Princess and Niansis Gem. At Calgary, his three-year-old mare, Coulee Queen, won the championship trophy, but Judge Boag preferred the older mare here. Law won the reserve stallion championship with Salford.

### Draft Horses

The draft horse classes were fairly well filled, and there was some good competition.

P. Burns and Co. brought a string of their big geldings up from Calgary; Grant and Co. had a very fine team from Regina, and a number of the local stockmen also entered some superior teams. Those most worthy of special mention being G. H. Creswell, Edmonton; Lawrence Rye, Edmonton; Lawrence Bros., Unity; W. J. Burns, Edmonton, and some others.

The following are the awards as far as the classes were judged at time of writing: Draft mare or gelding, pure-bred or grade, to weigh 1,500 pounds or over.—1, and 4, Burns and Co.; Chief and Jim; 2 and 3, Grant, Jim and Bob; 5 and 6, Grant, Miss Fashion and Fanny's Courtship.

Draft horses, mares or geldings.—1, Bob and Jim, Grant Co. Ltd., Regina; 2, Poppy and Queen, G. H. Creswell, Edmonton; 3, Jimmie and Rossie B., Lawrence Bros.; 4, Queen Benedict and Chestnut Lass, L. M. Rye.

Draft mare or gelding, weighing 1,500 pounds, pure-bred or grade.—1, Chief, Burns and Co.; 2, Jim, Grant and Co.; 3 and 4, Bob and Jim, Burns and Co.; 5, Fanny's Courtship, Grant and Co.

Draft horses, mare or gelding, weighing under 1,500 pounds, but not less than 1,300 pounds.—1, Hartland Madge, Lawrence Bros.; 2, Walnut, Rye; 3, Madge A. Bellfield, Lawrence Bros.

Heavy draught gelding.—1, Jim, Grant and Co.; 2, Bob, Grant and Co.; 3, Miss Fashion, Grant and Co.; 4, Fanny's Courtship, Grant and Co.

Pair of draft mares, or geldings, each horse to weigh under 1,500 pounds, but not less than 1,300 pounds.—1, Charlie and Prince, Creswell; 2, Hartland Madge and Madge of Bellfield, Lawrence Bros.; 3, Walnut and Lady, Rye; 4, Fanny and Mary, Ellett.

Johnston Walker Cup.—1, Prince and Charlie, Creswell; 2, Lawrence Bros.

### Calf Feeding Competition

The calf feeding competition brought out a splendid entry of over 30 animals, of careful feeding and care. This competition was divided into beef and dairy



Jeanne de Belge.

Reserve Champion Belgian Mare at Edmonton Spring Show, 1919. Owned and exhibited by Dygert & Co., Ltd., Edmonton.

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classes, and all the animals showed a most decided improvement over last year, the first 12 or 15 entries comparing most favorably with the animals entered in similar competitions at Calgary, in December last, and Brandon last month.

The winning calf was sired by a pure-bred Hereford bull, out of a grade red polled cow. It was nicely finished and will probably be shown in Calgary next December. The second was an Angus grade, shown by the boy who won this competition at Edmonton last year. This calf did not handle so well as at first; it was a little light in the hind quarters and scarcely so mellow in the hide. The third, a Hereford grade, was shown by a sister of the first prize-winner. The following is the list of awards: 1, Stanley Boggs, Daysland; 2, T. B. Day, Red Deer; 3, Florence E. Boggs, Daysland; 4, Manson Bar, Vermilion; 5, Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland; 6, May Emerson, Lacombe; 7, Margaret Cameron, Elnora; 8, Constance Hall, Lougheed; 9, Leslie Ball, Lougheed; 10, Willie Emerson, Lacombe; 11, Fred A. Ottewell, Clover Bar; 12, A. H. Wilson, Kilam; 13, Annie B. Thirsk, Wetaskiwin; 14, McKenzie Collard, Bremner; 15, W. Gordon Short, Edmonton.

The first prize is donated by F. Burns and Co., Edmonton, and is \$100; second, given by Edmonton stockyards and Swift and Co., \$90; third, \$80; fourth, \$75; down to the 15th, of \$20. Swift and Co., Edmonton, give \$10 to each prize, with the exception of the first. The pure-bred associations also add good special prizes, in addition to the foregoing. The first prize in the dairy class went to Donald Bevington, of Winterburn; second to Stewart W. Smith, of Clover Bar; third to F. Bell, of Horse Hills; fourth to R. B. Allyn, of Morinville; fifth to Constance Ball, of Lougheed; and sixth to Mary MacDonald, of Edmonton.

Donald Bevington also won the Holstein Freisan special, with Stewart Smith, of Clover Bar, second. Mary MacDonald won the prize for the youngest girl exhibitor, Stewart Smith won the special for being youngest boy exhibiting, and R. B. Allyn, of Morinville, won the special for boy coming the greatest distance. Margaret Cameron and Sadie Hay, of Elnora, won a club bag each in the competition for girls coming the longest distance. Constance Ball, of Lougheed, won the Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal for the girl standing highest in the dairy classes.

Some of the youthful feeders had their calves auctioned off, and these brought the following prices: Margaret Cameron, seventh prize, H. Schmidt, 16¢ cents; G. F. Wilson, 12th, P. Burns and Co., 19¢ cents; W. Williams, Swift Canadian, 15¢ cents; A. MacDonald, Swift Canadian, 13¢ cents; A. MacDonald, Swift Canadian, 14¢ cents; Newton Ellis, P. Burns and Co., 14¢ cents; Chas. Ball, Gainers Ltd., 19¢ cents; Sadie Hay, Swift Canadian, 12¢ cents; Ian Cameron, Swift Canadian, 13¢ cents; G. Short, Gainers Ltd., 20¢ cents; G. Cresswell, H. Schmidt, 16¢ cents; Donald Thompson, Swift Canadian, 13¢ cents; G. H. Ball, Swift Canadian, 15¢ cents; O. Pearson, Gainers Ltd., 14¢ cents.

#### Sheep

The sheep exhibit this spring, while not large, was specially good. All breeds were represented, but Oxfords predominated.

W. J. Hoover, of Bittern Lake, showed a splendid lot of Shropshires and Southdowns; his Shropshires especially would have come well to the front in much stronger company.

In Oxfords, Geo. Ball and Sons, of West Salisbury, had some fine entries, their first prize aged ram and champion ewe being worthy of special comment. The champion Oxford ram, a shearling, owned by J. J. Walte, of West Edmonton, and purchased last year from Jas. McCaig, the well-known sheep judge, is a particularly square blocky sheep, and should stand well to the fore next summer. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Wetaskiwin, the Duroc Jersey hog men, made their first appearance in the fat sheep classes, while a pure-bred Hampshire, shown by the University of Alberta, for capacity of middlepiece, remarkable width, and strength of top line, was an entry that is hard to beat anywhere. In the boys' section there were also a couple of outstanding exhibits, especially the Oxford ewe lambs shown by Willie Carlyle, North Edmonton.

The prize list is as follows: Shrops.—All awards to W. J. Hoover, Southdowns.—All awards to W. J. Hoover, Oxfords.—Ram born previous to 1918, Ball and Sons; ram born in 1918, 1 and 2, J. J. Walte;

champion, J. J. Walte; reserve, Ball and Sons; ewe born previous to 1918, 1 and 2, Ball and Sons; ewe born in 1918, 1 and 3, Ball and Sons; 2, W. Carlyle; 4, J. J. Walte; champion, Ball and Sons; reserve, W. Carlyle; pen, ram and three ewes, Ball and Sons; fat ewe or wether lambled in 1918, 1, J. W. Bailey; 2, Ball and Sons; 3 and 4, University of Alberta; fat ewe or wether, lambled previous to 1918, 1 and 2, University of Alberta; 3 and 4, W. J. Hoover; three fat rams or wethers, lambled in 1918, W. J. Hoover, 2, Ball and Sons; three fat rams or wethers, lambled previous to 1919, W. J. Hoover; fat lamb exhibited by boy or girl, 1, W. Carlyle; 2, G. Ball.

#### Swine

Swine were a very high-class show, and the reputation of Edmonton district as a centre for swine raising was worthily upheld by the high-class quality of the animals on exhibition. There was a little dissatisfaction expressed at the judge's awards in the Yorkshire entries of Geo. F. Emerson, Edmonton, whose champion and reserve champion sows of last year, placed by Professor Day and Professor Elliott, were turned down as being too much inclined to the lard hog type. It was rather difficult to see how the judge arrived at his conclusions, as the sows in question showed great depth and length of side, strong arched back, and the best of bones and feet, and were of a particularly fine bacon type. It might be mentioned that they were mother and grandmother of the sow under six months, which, owned by the same exhibitor, won the female championship, an animal of beautiful conformation, typical head, and carrying her stretch right through.

Allan R. Gillies, of Clover Bar, had forward a strong exhibit of both Yorks and Berks, and won a goodly share of the prize money in both breeds. He won male championship and reserve in the former breed and all championships and reserves in the latter. John H. Pearse, Edmonton, and the Mance Farming Co., had also a few good entries in Berkshires, Ball and Sons, of Salisbury, won the class for Yorkshire boar under six months, sow over one year and sow over six months, the class for sow under six months and female championship going to Emerson. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake, divided matters pretty well, in Hampshires, with J. Ottewell, of Clover Bar; the male championship going to Ottewell; the reserve as well as the female championship and reserve going to Hoovers. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Wetaskiwin, had everything in Duroc-Jerseys, as had E. E. Swift in Poland-Chinas, although there was some good competition in a few of the latter classes from J. J. Bell, Horse Hills.

#### Fat Stock

The fat stock was as good as usual, and competition keen.

Gillies was first in individual bacon and Ball and Sons in the pen of three. Ball was first in pure-bred bacon barrow and Emmerson close up in all the bacon sections. Gillies was also first in medium thick with a Berk. Pearse won pen of three thick and Bailey for best hog followed. J. J. Bell, Geo. Cresswell, exhibited carlots in both bacon and medium thick.

Fat stock awards are: Best barrow or sows.—Gillies, Emmerson, Ball and Sons, Bell and Pearse; pen of three, Ball and Sons, Gillies, Bell, Wilson and Pearse; pure-bred barrow, 2, Ball and Sons; 1 and 3, Emmerson, J. A. Pearse. Medium thick hogs.—1, Gillies; 2 and 3, Bailey and Sons, Ball and Sons; 5, Bell. Pen of three, Pearse, Bell and Wilson; pure-bred medium thick barrow, 1, Bell; 2 and 3, Bailey and Sons. Carlots bacon, Geo. Cresswell, second award; carlot medium thick, 1, G. Cresswell.

Swift and Co., Edmonton, purchased all the fat stock at 20¢ cents per pound.

#### Fat Cattle

Steer calved previous to 1916.—1, S. C. Swift, Viking; 2, William Burnett, Edmonton. Steer calved in 1916.—1, University of Alberta; 2, University of Alberta; 3, S. C. Swift. Steer calved in 1917.—1, University of Alberta; 2, University of Alberta; 3, Thomas Henderson, Lacombe; 4, University of Alberta; 5, University of Alberta; 6, University of Alberta; 7, A. Gillies, Lougheed. Champion steer, Uni-

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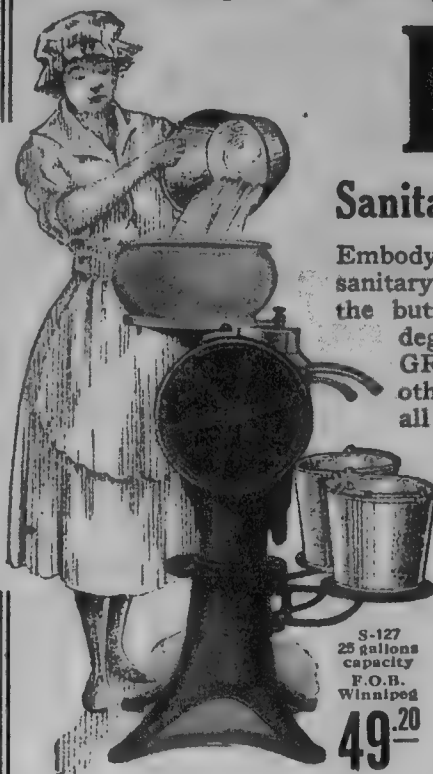
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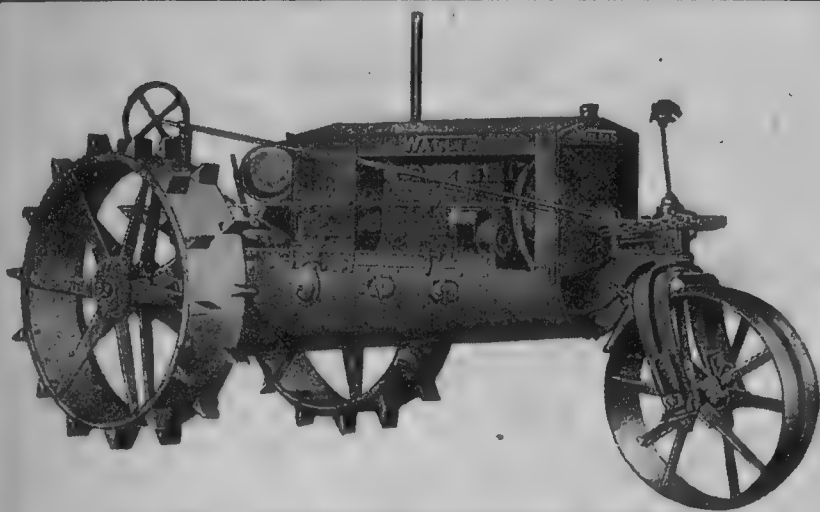
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versity of Alberta; reserve, University of Alberta.

The champion steer, which was purchased by the Swift Canadian Co., for 324 cents per pound, was a grade Angus, weighing 1,480 pounds, and was bred by W. Porterfield, Brandon. He was third in the calf competition last year, shown by one of the Gilbert boys, from Stony Plain.

The reserve champion, which was not sold, was sired by an Angus bull, out of a grade Shorthorn cow. He was two years old last January, and weighed 1,325 pounds.

The other University steer, first in the three-year-old class, and which sold at 18 cents, to Hills and Co., Edmonton, was bred by D. Sinclair, Innisfail. He weighed 1,422 pounds, and was sired by a registered Shorthorn bull, out of a high-grade cow.

The fourth steer was bred by John Wilson, Innisfail, and was sired by a pure-bred Hereford bull, out of a grade Hereford cow. He will be two years old in May and weighs 1,450 pounds.

These steers were fed a ration of one part oil meal, two oats, four barley and three bran, at the average rate of two-and-a-half pounds per day from October 1 to April 1. Up to the end of last year, they also got 24 pounds of roots and eight-and-a-half pounds hay and sheaves daily, but since the first of this year have had only ten pounds of hay along with their grain ration.

P. Burns and Co. bought the Henderson steer, also an Angus, weighing 1,140 pounds, at 19 months, for 26 cents. Some other steers ranged from 134 cents to 15 cents.

### The Night Show

Edmonton staged a splendid night show, and put up a program that kept the crowded pavilion at high tension all the time. There was a very classy exhibition of standard-breds, Hackneys, saddle-horses and ponies, etc., and the events were, in many cases, hotly contested, the audience at times showing their appreciation or disapproval of the placings in a most unmistakable manner.

### Bull Sale Fairly Successful

The Edmonton pure-bred bull sale, held for the eighth successive year, and conducted jointly by the Edmonton Exhibition Association and the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, was much more successful this year than formerly, and the class of animals sold was distinctly superior to former years. There were, however, quite a number of tail-enders which should not have been offered, and for which the prices paid brought down materially what would otherwise have been a good average.

A more rigid system of culling should be instituted, as there is absolutely no reason whatever why this northern bull should not become one of the best sales of its kind in the Dominion.

As at other sales held in the West recently, the demand for well-bred, well-fitted animals was distinctly noticeable, and the prices realized for such animals eminently satisfactory. The total sum for 214 animals offered aggregated nearly \$43,000, giving a general average of around \$200.

The Shorthorn breed predominated, 125 bulls selling for \$2,175; 44 Aberdeen-Angus bringing an average of \$162.95; and 34 Herefords an average of \$206.33.

The highest priced Angus was \$550. The consignors were A. E. and E. S. Clemens, of Sedgewick, and the purchaser W. H. Bromley, Spirit River. The highest priced Hereford was consigned by W. H. Campbell, Sturgeonville, and the purchaser J. Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, for \$500. The highest priced Shorthorn was consigned by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and was from the Athabasca Demonstration Farm. He was purchased by S. Otte well, of Bremner, for \$600.

Among the Shorthorns sold were three owned by Steve Swift, of Viking; Clover Lodge General, for \$330, to A. H. Wingrose, Strathcona; Clover Lodge Lieutenant, \$350, to Cecil Mackenzie, Westlock; and Clover Lodge Foch, \$320, to W. H. Betson, Westlock; the latter will be a year old in May, and the former two years in November, and all are sired by Swift's herd bull, Second to None. Kilblean Champion, three years old, bred by Angus Mc Donnell, St. Albert, and owned by Char Ball, Loughheed, sold for \$500 to Messrs. Moore, Sedgewick. The B.C. Fruitlands, Kamloops, B.C., purchased quite a number, among them being Kelly, three years old, bred by Roberts Bros., and sold by Jas. Munroe, Mundare, for \$460. Glencoe McKay, 18 months, bred by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, was sold to J. McGowan, Killam, for \$450; while Messrs. McGowan, sold several very superior animals sired by Glencoe for over \$300, and one of them for \$460. Thos. Henderson, Tofield, and W. H. Wallace, of Viking, also got fair prices for their offerings. Among the Angus, Willow Grove Donald, owned by P. Iverson, of Bawlf, went to Thos. Knowles, Irma, for \$445, and Idelwise of Gwenmawr, offered by H. E. Mabey, Wainwright, went to Stewart Bros. Cairns, for \$430.

In the Herefords, Hopeful 5th, three years, bred by P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake, Alta., went to T. Baxley, Edgerton, for \$345; Sampson, two years, offered by J. E. Law, Streamstown, Alta., sold to C. Atterholm, Edgerton, for \$350; Rathorne Don, two years old, bred and offered by J. C. Sherry, Clover Bar, went to Emil Worth, Irma, for \$390, and the same breeder's Rathorne Refiner, a yearling, to Morris Bros., for \$300. W. H. Campbell, Sturgeonville, Alta., sold the two 18 month-old Clifford Refiner and Buster Refiner, both sired by Refiner 32nd, the former to N. L. Campbell, Holden, for \$300, and the latter to J. E. Challenger, Edgerton, for \$335.

### Dairy Cattle

The demand for dairy stock was poor. Three Holstein bulls sold for \$80 each; one Ayrshire, for \$75; and one Red Polled for \$160; but all these animals were of poor quality and poorer fitting.

### The Horse Sale

Sixteen horses sold for \$7,505. A well-bred Percheron stallion, Nugget, sold by the Clyde-Percheron Association, went to S. A. Richardson, of Vegreville, for \$1,375. Blacon Count, coming three years, Clydesdale stallion belonging to J. W. Durno, Calgary, went to Chas. Bale, Loughheed, for \$1,150. Alex. Webster sold a good Clyde mare for \$500, but the balance of the prices were under the last mentioned sum.

## Canadian Cattle for Britain

Action Being Taken to Have the British Government Remove the Embargo, as was Promised

THE question of the abolition of the embargo on Canadian cattle has been raised anew in Great Britain, and the indications are that all that is needed to secure that desired end is that action should be pressed for from this country. As is still known, this embargo, which dates back a good many years, was established in the first place ostensibly as a measure for the protection of cattle in Great Britain from the introduction of disease, but in reality it was established and maintained in the interests of those engaged in cattle-raising in the United Kingdom.

Col. H. A. Mullins, of Winnipeg, who is widely known as a man permanently identified in the Canadian cattle trade, has received a letter, dated March 24, from Edward Watson, of Glasgow, Scotland, the chairman and treasurer of the Free Importation Canadian Cattle Association of Great Britain, in which he writes:

"About a month ago I raised the question of the embargo on Canadian cattle, and the government promise of two years ago to allow the admission of Canadian cattle after the end of the war. The enclosed is the result. It now lies with you Canadians and others

interested to press for the fulfilment of that promise."

The enclosure referred to in Mr. Watson's letter is a circular letter, issued by Sir John Lindsay, town clerk of Glasgow, on the subject of the embargo on Canadian cattle. It begins by giving the following resolution adopted by the council of the corporation of Glasgow, on October 18, 1917:—

"That, having regard to the statement of the president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, at the Imperial Board Conference, in April last (1917), that the Board were in favor of the removal of the restrictions on the importation of cattle into Great Britain, immediate action should be taken for securing such removal, and that the town clerk be requested to communicate with the president of the board and the members of parliament for the sitting, with a view to obtaining their support in the matter."

Sir John Lindsay's letter goes on to state that the above resolution was forwarded to the government in London, and considerable correspondence on the subject followed. In the course of that correspondence it was pointed out, with the sitting of the Imperial war council.

Continued on Page 59



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The introduction of the Powerful Port Huron Tractor is proving a revelation to the farmers who have always thought that a quality tractor could not be bought at a moderate price within the reach of the average farmer. This Tractor, however, performs with the best on the market, has all the

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He is if he Uses The Grain-Saving Stacker



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Get the facts from any of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines listed below. Among these are the builders of the leading tractors and farm implements. All of them are prepared to supply threshing machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Write to any of these for information.

View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

## Grain Saving Stacker

### LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

#### Canada

Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario.  
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario.  
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario.  
John Goodless Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario.  
Hercott Bros., Ltd., Midway, Ontario.  
Macdonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.

Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.  
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.  
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ontario.  
R. West Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ontario.  
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ontario.

#### United States

Aukman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio.  
Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois.  
A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, Ohio.  
Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.  
Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York.  
Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York.  
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri.  
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.  
Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York.  
Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.  
Emerson-Huntingham Co., Rockford, Illinois.  
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois.

A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania.  
Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.  
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois.  
Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.  
Keck-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.  
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota.  
Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan.  
The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio.  
Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (United States Agency), Moline, Illinois.  
Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Indiana.  
The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York.

The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

## Field Crops

### Preparation of Seed Bed

THE merits of investments are determined by the assurances of satisfactory returns. Judged upon this basis, the labor expended on the preparation of a good seed-bed is one of the best investments open to the farmer.

It is remarkable that such a large number of grain growers overlook the fact that a properly prepared seed-bed constitutes one of the principal factors leading toward a successful harvest. It is insurance in favor of maximum crops and in behalf of minimum injury from such trying conditions as cold ground, wind and drought. A little consideration will serve to impress upon even the farmer without very much experience the folly of putting good seed into a poorly prepared seed-bed.

During recent years seed has constituted no small part of the expense in connection with crop production, as it has been high priced and hard to obtain. In order to reduce the risk of unfavorable climatic conditions, resulting in partial crop failure, every attention should be given, prior to seeding, to the proper cultivation of the soil.

Spring plowing should be packed as plowing proceeds. In the event of a packer not being available, a lively stroke of the drag harrow will serve to fill the majority of air spaces, preventing the too free circulation of air and aiding in the conservation of moisture. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the number of double discings which will be required to put the land in condition. When handling the black loam soil of central Alberta, one light double discing of spring-plowed stubble land, followed by one stroke of the drag harrow, is as a rule quite sufficient to put the land into good condition for seeding. This double discing, of course, is subsequent to the use of the packer following the plow, or a stroke of the drag harrow, which is given in lieu of packing.

We have found it of distinct advantage to use the combination or surface type of packer immediately following the seed drill. The use of this implement at this time brings the soil and seed into immediate contact, so that the seed secures the required moisture for prompt and uniform germination; makes possible the development of a better root system in the young plant, insuring it to the greatest possible extent against drought and wind injury, and secures a more uniform growth than is possible where the packer is not used.

The objection to the use of the roller instead of the packer is based upon the fact that no surface mulch remains, making it possible for the moisture to rise and evaporate from the surface, and therefore renders the soil more liable to blowing. During the coming spring, one of the greatest difficulties throughout this section of Alberta will be to secure uniform germination of the seed, since the soil last fall contained the smallest amount of moisture on record during the last 12 years. It will therefore be of the utmost importance that every farmer adopt those methods in his practice this spring that will tend toward the conservation of moisture that is in the soil now and of that which may fall during the early

part of this season.—G. H. Hutton, B.S.A.

### Wheat or Oats in 1919

The Dominion Seed Branch calls attention to the probability of greater profits from coarse grains than from wheat this year. The statement is as follows:—

The best information from Europe indicates that a considerable surplus of wheat will be carried over from the 1918 crop; and when the 1919 crop is harvested, the world surplus will probably be the greatest for any corresponding date in history. Unfavorable climatic conditions may, however, reduce the crop; and the return of Central Europe and Russia to a stable condition, with safe payments, may take care of the surplus. But in any case, the world price value of wheat is likely to be much lower than it is now.

In the United States, with their fixed price for wheat, farmers will naturally increase the wheat acreage, and decrease the acreage of coarse grains. Canadian wheat must be marketed next season in competition with an estimated American surplus of 600,000,000 bushels. But is there not an opportunity for our grain growers to take advantage of the American reduction in coarse grain acreage? It is probable that oats and barley, where they can be successfully grown, may offer excellent profits to Canadian growers in 1919.

Coarse grains will be needed as feed to meet the requirements of increased livestock production. Oats for milling, if of superior quality and free from barley, command a premium on the market. Seed oats, free from frost injury, wild oats and other noxious weed seeds, will always be in strong demand at good prices. Western farmers may well take these factors into consideration in preparing for this season's grain crop.

### Quack Grass

This plant spreads both by seeds and by creeping underground stems, which form a dense mat under the surface. The seeds may occur in the grain sown or in hay fed to farm animals. Some of the seeds may pass through the digestive system of the animal, and afterwards germinate. It has been found that the seed of quack grass will grow if the plant is cut before the seed is mature. The underground stems usually occur in the first six inches of soil or less. They are jointed, and each joint is generally capable of producing a new plant.

When the weed occurs in small, detached areas, each plot should be dealt with separately, otherwise there is danger that the broken joints may serve to spread the plant over a wider area. When growing in hay, the crop should be cut in good time, before the seeds mature.

On large areas, that are badly infested, the land should be plowed to a depth of about four inches. After it has dried sufficiently the matted stems should be dragged out by a narrow-toothed cultivator, collected into heaps, dried and burnt. It may be necessary to repeat this operation, the plowing being done in a direction running across the first-formed furrows. It is not advisable to use any imple-

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The grade of posts we offer are: Green Cut, Bush Run, and a car load consists of from 1,000 to 1,400 seven-foot posts. A car would be divided in about the following percentages.

35 per cent. would be 3 to 4 inches at small end.  
45 per cent. would be 4 to 5 inches at small end.  
20 per cent. would be 5 to 6 inches at small end.

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Remember these plans are equal in utility with those furnished by a regular architect. This booklet is free. A request will bring same by return of mail. Ask for our 1919 Catalogue of Books. It also is free.

### The Grain Growers' Guide

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Have water on your own farm.

In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience necessary.

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Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept 149

ment that will cut the underground stems into small pieces, which cannot easily be collected by the harrow.

After the ground has been cleaned up as described, there are several methods of treatment, according to the locality:—

(1) Summerfallow, with frequent use of the cultivator and harrow during the growing season. (2) Some crop that can be hoed regularly. (3) An early-sown barley crop. (4) A four-year rotation of grain, hay, corn and corn. J. Adams, Assistant Dominion Botanist.

### Growing Seed Oats

M. P. Mountain, of Solsgirth, Man., who has been a world's winner with oats at the International Soil Products Exposition, believes that any one intending to specialize in growing seed grain in Manitoba, should fence his farm with woven wire, even if he has to mortgage the farm to do it, as one of the surest ways of allowing a farm to become over-run with weeds is to allow stray stock to wander over it or trails to be made across it. The itinerant threshing machine is also a very active agent in the spread of noxious weeds. He believes that it is almost impossible to keep the weeds out unless the farmer has his own threshing outfit. He has found the Victory and Abundance varieties of oats well suited to his district. If the land is dry enough he begins sowing the Victory oats on summer-fallow about the middle of April. The Abundance are sown later on spring plowing. He considers the Victory one of the best varieties of oats ever introduced into Western Canada, with the stiffest straw of any variety he has ever tried. It is not, however, so fine in appearance as the Abundance. In his opinion the Banner takes a little too long to mature in his district.

The system of cultivation followed consists in taking off two crops of grain and then summerfallowing. The first crop on summerfallow consists of oats, while a large percentage of the second crop is barley. After the second crop is harvested the land is double-diced and harrowed in the fall if possible. The following June it is plowed deeply and kept well cultivated and harrowed throughout the rest of the season.

### Keep Machinery Repaired

A big leak, usually unrealized, occurs through the meagre attention given farm implements. The care of farm machinery is a phase of farm management that does not usually receive the attention its importance warrants. In the rush to get the crop into the ground at the proper time, and in the best possible condition for satisfactory returns, or to gather in the harvest promptly, the care due the implements which have made each operation possible is lacking or performed in a more or less haphazard manner. As a consequence, part of the toil-earned revenue of the farm is swallowed up in the purchase of new machinery or in expensive repairs which might have been avoided had proper precaution been taken in time.

Throughout the Experimental Farms system, attention is given, so far as circumstances permit, to this factor in farm management. All implements are cleaned and placed under cover when not in use, all polished surfaces receiving an application of an anti-rust preparation. Axle grease or other lubricant will answer this purpose. As shelter, many types of structure are suitable, and an expenditure not exceeding \$400 will usually provide a suitable building. Besides it is not always necessary to go to this expense, since any weather-proof building already available will answer the purpose.

It is advisable to go over each machine after the day's operations, making proper adjustments, tightening loose bolts, making sure that the lubricating devices are working properly, that the bearings are not too tight or too loose, and that cutting parts are sharp. An assortment of bolts, rivets, springs, etc., for each machine is provided and allotted a definite location in the tool-room. This saves many trips and probably valuable time, and the plan, systematically carried out, results in the prevention of many breakages. Besides, it has been proven that an implement in repair at all times has a longer life and gives more satisfactory service than one that receives erratic attention.—Expt. Farms' Note.

## WALTHAM

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In the factory at Waltham, and in the Montreal branch, the working staff from general manager down to the newest apprentice, is imbued with the spirit of "accuracy first."

This is the motive that led to the invention of many wonderful automatic machines which perform intricate operations in the shaping, drilling, polishing and finishing of watch mechanism, with an accuracy and speed that no human hand could equal.

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For the man who desires to carry a watch of a quality which adequately meets modern business demands, both as to accuracy and appearance, the Colonial "A" and the Riverside models are great favorites.

Ask your jeweler to show you these Waltham models.

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The Riverside  
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### U.G.G. Wagon Paint

This product comes ready for use. It is specially prepared for work on wagons and implements. Has wonderful wearing qualities and will not crack, blister or peel off. Prevents rust and makes implements last much longer. Colors: Red, Green, Black.

L-3102.—Per 1/2 gallon	1.90
L-3104.—Per quart	.85
L-3106.—Per pint	.45

### U.G.G. White Enamel

Old chairs, tables, picture frames, etc., can be made to look like new with one or two applications. Comes ready for use.

L-3022.—Per gallon	3.45
L-3024.—Per 1/2 gallon	1.75
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### U.G.G. Durable Exterior Varnish

For buggies, automobiles, doors or for varnishing any article exposed to outside weather conditions. A very durable, high-grade product.

L-3060.—Per gallon	3.80
L-3062.—Per 1/2 gallon	1.90
L-3064.—Per quart	.95
L-3066.—Per pint	.50

**U.G.G. Floor and Linoleum Varnish**  
This varnish is made to walk upon. Will not show heel marks or scratches. Suitable for either wood or linoleum.

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L-3074.—Per quart	.95
L-3076.—Per pint	.50

### U.G.G. Oil Wood Stains

These stains are for use on new woodwork only. The stain penetrates the wood, brings out the natural grain in the most pleasing effect.

L-3030.—Per gallon	2.50
L-3032.—Per 1/2 gallon	1.35
L-3034.—Per quart	.70

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Stains and varnishes in one operation. Very beautiful effects can be made on floors or furniture with this stain by graining after the stain is applied.

L-3042.—Per gallon	2.00
L-3044.—Per quart	1.00
L-3046.—Per pint	.50

### U.G.G. Interior Varnish

For inside use only on any surface except floors. Flows easily from the brush and dries hard in 24 hours.

L-3050.—Per gallon	1.70
L-3052.—Per 1/2 gallon	.85
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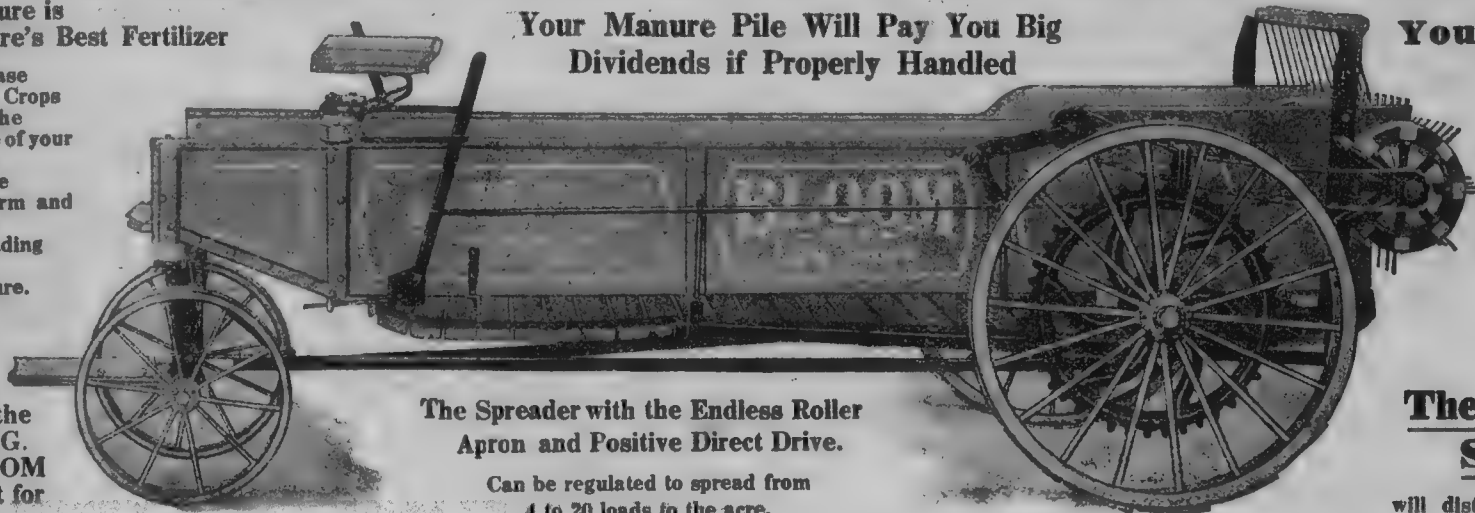
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The Spreader with the Endless Roller  
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4 to 20 loads to the acre.

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### Note These Special Features

Large Tilting Seat which can be tipped forward when spreader is being loaded.  
Apron Lever at the right of driver's seat. This lever adjusts feed of manure so the spreader will work at from 4 to 20 loads to the acre.  
Lever Controlling Cylinder controls the operation of Beater Cylinder. Apron and Cylinder mechanism is separate and cylinder can be operated separately whether apron is in motion or not.  
Simple Apron Tightener on each side for tightening the apron when necessary.  
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# Which Leg Do You Walk With?

*The Organized Farmer has two good legs to walk with  
---soon he may develop quite a stride*



**W**HAT is the difference between your right leg and your left?

Which one do you walk with?

Does the right leg help the left leg or is it the other way around?

Could one leg walk without the other or could they both walk without you?

No, these are not foolish questions. You will find them useful if you ask them at the right time. Try them the first time you are asked to explain the difference between the Farmers' Association and the Farmers' Company in the Farmers' Movement. Some one may even ask you which is the more important. Ask him these questions and he will get the point.

The Association and the Company are the two legs on which the Organized Farmer walks.

As soon as you point it out any one can see it. At the same time you might point out some definite facts to show how the work the Organized Farmer does through the Association is related to that done through his Company, and how both are needed.

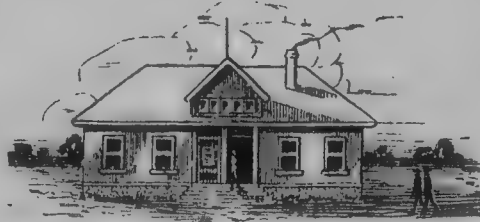
There is the money, over one hundred thousand dollars, which the Organized Farmer has taken from the earnings of his Company

and applied to the educational and organization work of the Association. To assist such work from his Company's earnings has been part of

the policy of the Organized Farmer from the beginning. So every one may understand it, he has now

placed it in one of the bylaws of his Company that a definite part of the revenues each year must be set aside for the work of other Farmers' bodies without earning powers of their own.

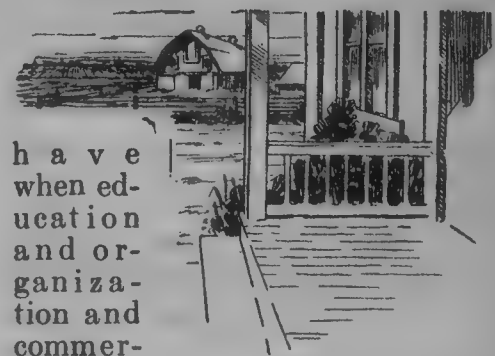
Then the establishment of the Company made easier the work done through the Association. The farmer, after objecting through his Association that his business was not handled as it ought to be, went out and showed with his own Company how it should be done. It gave him increased confidence and it gained him increased respect.



Once the Company was formed, the work of the Association was changed. Perhaps some people hoped that "the farmer would not have so much to kick about" when he began improving conditions with his own Company. Instead, the Organized Farmer was simply able to widen his view and go after other things through his Association. Much of the best work that has been done through the Association was only possible because the Farmer was looking after his own commercial interests through another body.

Look at it from the other side. It is not enough to say that through the Association the work of the Company has been helped. Without the Association the farmer would have been unable to form his company and bring it to its present state of usefulness. You might have farmers' companies of a kind, but they would not be the kind required.

The Farmers' Company as a part of the Farmers' Movement, that is something you can only



h a v e when education and organization and commercial effort

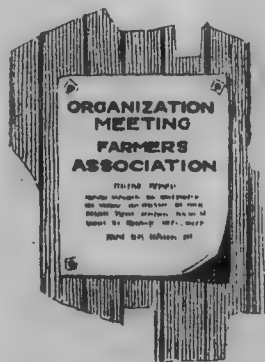
are all carried on at once, with the same organized farmer at the back of them all. The Company was formed in the first place as the result of agitation through the Association. The Company has grown because of the zeal for co-operative effort of the Western Farmers, and the zeal has been created and maintained by the educational work of the Association.

You may find different men as officers of Association and of Company. That is because the Organized Farmer makes a division of labor. Then, too, some men may be especially suited to serve the cause in a commercial way, while others have special gifts for the work that can only be done through the Association.

But these instances are enough.

We had it right the first time, and there is no better way of expressing the idea. The Association and the Company are the two legs on which the Organized Farmer walks.

With those legs he takes a fair step now. If he keeps his legs in training, shortly he may be able to stride along.





## Be Wise To-day

"Be wise to-day, to-morrow never yet  
On any human being rose or set."

**L**IFE Insurance is the one thing which above all others should be decided upon To-day.

During the recent epidemic numerous claims were paid by our Company amounting to no less than \$650,000.00 in addition to war losses and ordinary mortality.

Many of these claims were on the lives of young men and women who had been but a very short time members of the company.

There were many others who, delaying their applications for only a few days, were overtaken by the fatal pestilence and swept away, their relatives thus forfeiting the protection that was planned.

In one instance two young men from the same locality made application. One was immediately examined, passed and a policy was issued; the second deferred the medical examination for "a few days." Death overtook both.

The family of the first was paid the amount of the claim; but the dependents of the second suffered from the put-it-off habit of the applicant.

"If it is wrong don't do it;  
If it is right do it now."

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

572

## THE DEMAND for MIXED FARMING LANDS

grows greater each year, and it is justified. We have several parcels of improved and unimproved lands in Northern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, especially suited for this class of farming. All soil. Prices \$10.00 an acre up. If you are thinking of buying write now for further particulars.

ESTATES DEPARTMENT

**UNION TRUST**  
COMPANY LIMITED  
WINNIPEG

196

## Raise More Hogs

Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices.

The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

Talk it over with the Manager.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**

Head Office: Montreal. **OF CANADA** Established 1864.  
With its 25 Branches in Manitoba, 34 Branches in Saskatchewan, 65 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 107 Branches in Ontario, 34 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH

## Business and Finance

The latest prices bid and asked on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange, as The Guide goes to press, for the different issues of Victory Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Victory Bonds, 1922	100	100
Victory Bonds, 1923	100	100
Victory Bonds, 1927	102	102
Victory Bonds, 1933	104	105
Victory Bonds, 1937	105	106

### Canada's Banking System

**F** GIFFARD, Ball Rock Farm, Maymont, Sask., writes:—"Permit me to compliment you on your effort to raise the interesting efficiency of The Guide. I certainly regard the two specials, the Industrial and Financial, as a triumph of editorial acumen and enterprise. Such efforts bring about an exchange of ideas, and when intelligent men meet and swap ideas, they mellow up towards each other, and the war between them gets an armistice. And this theory, followed to its logical conclusion, means, had they met and swapped ideas sooner and oftener, there would have been no war at all. And end no man should ever regret."

"I was particularly interested in T. C. Allum's contribution on Canada's Banking System, and I was particularly struck by his frank admission that our bank-notes are not money at all—only the promise of the signatory bank to pay money. This brings up the very pertinent question, What is money? This term has been variously defined, but the two definitions mostly used are: Money is a measure of values, and Money is a medium of exchange. Both of which fall into the same error, as they confound the function of money with the thing itself. Now, the true definition of money is: Money is labor stored up."

"It does not take the wings of imagination long to take one back to the time when Abraham hired a Mordica to herd his goats, and in payment gave him ten goats. These goats proved to be a very great inconvenience to Mordica, but at this time it was the only values to be had, for Abraham's wealth consisted only in his flocks and herds. However, the time came when men sought a more convenient way to store up and preserve their labor, and when Mordica again worked for Abraham, he took a due-bill, something like this: 'On demand the undersigned will deliver to Mordica a goat, on account for his services as goat-herd—Abraham.' This was better, as Mordica could carry it about in his pocket, and it neither ate nor drank."

"Still, this had its drawbacks. It was personal, hence non-negotiable, and soon the word 'bearer' was substituted for that of the individual and began to circulate as money, and to be used as a medium of exchange. Now, these units of stored-up labor, whatever they may be called—pounds, dollars, crowns, or francs—thrown into a common fund, represents the whole industrial community, and becomes the life-blood of the industrial activities of the world. The industrialism of today, under our highly diversified social system, can no more exist than can any form of animal life without its blood, and this industrial blood is not the creation of a bank, nor of the government, but of the activities of the industrial community. It is the acknowledged debt of society to its industries and depends solely for its value, on the stability of that society. This truth has been forcibly put forth by this great war. Any nation whose prospects of victory dimmed could easily read the world's estimate of its chances in the exchange value of its money."

### The Banks' Promissory Notes

"Now, with this foundation, let me get back to the banks of Canada. These banks, aided by the government, are enabled to circulate as money their promissory notes—which any creditor may refuse to accept as payment of any debt—and draw interest on them from the industries of the community. I have not the exact figures at hand, but if the Canadian Bank of Commerce is an average bank, some being stronger, some weaker, and having \$31,583,694 of notes circulating, and there being 18 of these chartered banks, they together must have near about the sum of \$568,507,092 of these promissory

notes, whose intrinsic value is 'nil' upon which they draw, say, eight per cent. (many farmers pay ten per cent.) or \$46,480,567 annually, by this the reputed best banking system in the world. Good? Yes, but to whom? The banks, of course. So we don't blame them for making this roseate showing and including us in the feast of fat things. It is the common thing to boast of the safety of our banking system, and Mr. Allum draws attention to the 'double liability' feature as the dearest thing that makes them safe—safe, as a church to a sinning soul. Well, let us see. This is the way it appears to me: Take the last annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as I happen to have it at hand. They report Paid-up capital, \$15,000,000; rest fund \$15,000,000; notes in circulation, \$31,583,694; deposits on hand, \$353,158,816. (Should they fail (an utter impossibility), this 'double liability' would, naturally, be first exhausted in taking up the outstanding notes, and would fall \$1,583,694 short of meeting this requirement. What security is there in this system for these depositors who have left \$353,158,816 in their hands?"

"Another thing: As at present, our banks can and do make certain taxes and investment that pays a handsome dividend; to wit: When the minister of finance fixed a war tax of one per cent. on their paid-up capital, they at once raised the interest on all loans one per cent. Now let us see where all this leads and ends. We'll take the case of the above bank. By adding the above items we find that this bank has a loanable fund of \$414,731,694—one per cent. of which is the neat little sum of \$4,147,316, which, on account of the assessment of a war tax of one per cent. on their paid-up capital, amounting to \$150,000, they were enabled to purchase at a little over three and a half cents per dollar. Great—isn't it? Great system, indeed. At this rate our banks have cost the industries of Canada some \$473,922,268 during the four years of the war."

"Since reading and pondering over this Financial Number and making out this nest of figures, I have been wondering why, in the course of the 'reconstruction' after the war, it wouldn't be a very good idea to reconstruct our banking system along the lines of a government monopoly, in which the government, since it has to sit up nights to keep these matters straight, would issue all these promissory notes, loan them to the industries, especially to us farmers, at a very low rate of interest, and make the world happy, and stop this speculating in taxes."

### Income Tax Bungling

In connection with the system—as it might more fitly be said, the lack of system—for the collection of income-taxation, the Dominion authorities are justly chargeable with dereliction of their duty of taking advantage of lessons furnished by the long-established income tax system in Great Britain and by the manner in which the income legislation in the United States is being administered. A correspondent of the Financial Times, of Montreal writes:—

"Apropos of your remarks on 'Honesty and the Income Tax,' you will perhaps be interested to learn that I have just received, on the very day on which your paper appeared, an inquiry from the Inspector of Taxation, for further information concerning my return of income tax for the year 1917, which I duly submitted to the government before the first of July, 1918. The request for this information was a natural one, for the 1917 return blank was so drafted that it was impossible to make a correct statement of one's income in an intelligible manner, and I should imagine about one-half of the returns had to be supplemented by further inquiry, as in my own case."

"It is pleasant to know that the government is at last catching up to its taxation job of 12 months ago, and if this display of energy is maintained we may even find that the tax for 1917 will be more or less completely collected by 1921."

"The 1918 form is a great improvement, and seem to have been drafted



## CARROT RIVER VALLEY

**Farm Lands  
22,000  
Acres For Sale**

divided into small farms. East of Prince Albert. Do you know the value of this district? If interested in farm lands, write us for our illustrated book showing practical results obtained in this district. All particulars are sent with this book. Write to—

**BLACK &  
ARMSTRONG**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



**Canada Permanent  
Mortgage Corporation**

**Money  
to Loan**

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to:

GEO. F. E. HARRIS, Manager,  
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,  
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. OREIGHTON, Manager,  
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

### NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

## Equitable Trust Company

**Raw Land and Improved Farms  
For Sale on Easy Terms**

or on crop-payment plan if the purchaser has a complete outfit free of encumbrances.

FOR FULL INFORMATION ENQUIRE  
of the

**EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY**  
333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Phone Main 2090.

after consultation with somebody who really knew something about income tax collecting. Surely, however, the proper course would have been for the government to borrow from Great Britain an expert official, fully versed in all the lore of income tax collection, and employed him as an advisory to the Canadian taxation officials until the system was in working order. The British government has any number of such officials, and would have been delighted to lend one to a government whose need for him is the direct result of its vast expenditure on the war."

### Canadian Farm Land Values

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published its annual report on average farm values for the year 1918, consisting of estimates of (1) the values of farm land; (2) of the wages paid for farm help; and (3) the value of farm livestock and of wool. These estimates have been compiled from the returns of a numerous corps of crop correspondents throughout Canada. The report reads as follows:—

"According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917, \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915, and \$38 in 1914. By provinces, the value is highest in British Columbia, viz., \$149, this being exactly the same figure as in 1917. The higher value per acre in this province is due to orcharding and fruit growing. Quebec and Ontario have the same average value per acre, viz., \$57, the average for 1917 in Quebec being, however, \$53, whilst in Ontario it was \$55. In Prince Edward Island the value is \$44, as in 1917; in Nova Scotia it is \$36, against \$34; in New Brunswick, \$35, against \$29; in Manitoba, \$32, against \$31; in Saskatchewan, \$29, against \$26; and in Alberta, \$28, against \$27.

### Wages Paid To Farm Help

"The average wages paid for farm help in 1918 show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, and are again the highest on record. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the summer, inclusive of board, are for males, \$70, as compared with \$64 in 1917, and for females, \$38, as compared with \$34. For the complete year, including board, the wages averaged, for males, \$617, and for females, \$416, as compared with \$611 and \$364, respectively, in 1917. The average value of board per month is \$21 for males and \$17 for females, as against \$19 and \$15 in 1917. Compared by provinces, the average wages per month for male and female help, respectively, in the summer season, including board, were, in 1918, in order of value, as follows: British Columbia, \$89 and \$57; Alberta, \$86 and \$50; Saskatchewan, \$86 and \$49; Manitoba, \$78 and \$45; New Brunswick, \$69 and \$31; Quebec, \$65 and \$33; Ontario, \$62 and \$35; Nova Scotia, \$60 and \$30; Prince Edward Island, \$46 and \$25."

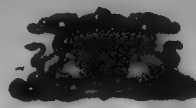
### Canadian Money in U.S.

A recent decision in a high court of the United States held that citizens who accepted Canadian money in payment for a debt cannot demand an additional payment on account of the exchange. The plaintiff had accepted \$3,000, and then sued to recover exchange to the amount of \$67.50. The court also held that a mere protest that there would be an exchange rate added is not sufficient; the demand must be rejected in its entirety before an action can be sustained that would compel the payer to bear the exchange.

### Progress of International Loan

At the annual meeting of the International Loan Company, held at its head office, in Winnipeg, recently, it was shown that, while in the first five years of the company's existence, \$600,000 of stock was sold, in the past year more than \$400,000 was sold. The assets of the company, as shown in the annual balance sheet submitted at the meeting, are \$288,079.80. A dividend of six per cent. was declared. Dr. George W. Argue is president and general manager, and the other members of the board of directors for the ensuing year are Messrs. J. E. Burns, Chas. Setter, R. J. Hunter, Dr. W. H. Whidden, M.P., B. McKenzie, Gunn, and Robert Rettie.

## LANDS WANTED



## FOR... SOLDIER SETTLERS

**P**OWERS have been granted to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada by Order in Council of the 11th of February, 1919, to purchase land to be re-sold to qualified returned soldiers who desire to make farming their permanent vocation.

To assist soldiers in settling in any suitable district in which they may wish to locate, the Soldier Settlement Board desires to have filed in each of their Provincial Offices a select list of farm lands available for purchase in each district of the Western Provinces, with full description and lowest cash prices of the same. Purchases by the Board will be paid for in cash.

The public are informed that this land is for purchase by returned soldiers, and must be of good agricultural quality, and reasonable price, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. It should be within seven miles of a railway, open, free from weeds, water supply assured, and of moderate price. In giving particulars, mention nearest market and school. In comparison with the vast supply of vacant lands, the number of farms immediately required will be very limited. Owners, therefore, will kindly assist the Board by offering for the present only land which fills the above requirements.

No commission will be charged or paid. No offers to sell will be binding on the person offering, unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for the purchase of land, an inspection and valuation of such land may be made by the Board, as soon as free from snow. If approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each suitable district throughout Canada.

All communications concerning land in the Western Provinces should be addressed to the Provincial Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board for the province in which the land offered for sale is situated, a list of whom is given below:—

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Major M. V. McGuire, Pemberton Bldg., Victoria.

#### ALBERTA:

Major F. W. Fane, Post Office Bldg., Edmonton.

#### SASKATCHEWAN:

Lieut. S. F. Dunlop, McCallum Hotel Bldg., Regina.

#### MANITOBA:

Mr. D. W. Campbell, Post Office Bldg., Winnipeg.

**SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD, Canada.**

## Money to Loan

on improved farm property

## Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district, or direct to our nearest office.

## National Trust Company

Limited  
Capital Paid Up, \$1,500,000. Reserve, \$1,600,000.  
323 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

TORONTO MONTREAL EDMONTON REGINA SASKATOON

## Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED  
LANDS FOR SALE  
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL **Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg**

**For Every Purpose**

Tractors Automobiles  
Engines Telephones  
Lighting and Bell Systems

All give better service with dependable  
**NORTH STAR DRY BATTERIES**

Canada Dry Cells Co. Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.



## HORSES

**ONE BIG CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING** two; sire Johnson Count; Dam by Baron's Pride. Shorthorns, both sexes. Fine lot of Barred Rock Cockerels, from imported stock. Phone Carman exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 15-1

**LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO** horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company Brandon, Man. 2-1

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 9404**—cheap, for cash, or trade for cattle; also mixed bunch horse, 80 head. Some extra good Clyde mares. Lester Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 15-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION**, coming three May; an outstanding good sire; roan; splendid appearance; straight action; weight now about ton. Will mature, 2,400. See him. R. A. Culver, Kisbey, Sask. 15-2

**W. POSTER & SONS, BERRY CREEK** Ranch, Natchez P.O., Alta., breeders of Shire and Percheron stallions and mares. Stock all ages for sale. 10-1

**PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES**—Stallions sold on liberal terms; mares offered for cash only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-1

**SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION** colts, one two-year-old and two yearlings, bred from imported stock, prices right. Fred Wille, Liberty, Sask. 14-3

**WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE IMPORTED** Clydesdale Stallion; Dunghass, age 13; sure; 5 years in district. Write J. Condy, Glenside, Sask. 15-1

**SELLING—CAR LOAD CLYDESDALE AND** Shire mares and geldings, 4 to 6 years old; good quality; priced to sell at \$180 each. MacIntyre Bros., Hayter, Alta. 16-2

**G. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.**, breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and sires for sale. 23-1

**BREEDERS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING**, 50 cents. Stallion service books, 35 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 2-1

**SUFFOLK STALLIONS, FROM BEST** imported blood. S. Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-13

## SHEEP

**SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES** bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone, write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 52-1

**35 YOUNG GRADE SHROPSHIRE, 113**; three rams. Vermilion (C.N.), Wainwright (G.T.). Phone 110, Jared E. Brown, Cummings, Alta. 13-4

**SELLING—35 GOOD SHROPSHIRE EWES** Leicester Ram, registered. Harry Avery, Clearwater, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED TWO-YEAR-OLD** bred ewes. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 12-6

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**WANTED—LOWEST PRICES ON SPLIT** cedar and tamarac fence posts, delivered here. Ruddell Grain Growers' Assn. Ltd., C. W. Morrison, Secretary. 15-2

**ORDWOOD—25 CARS GOOD DRY CUT** poplar, \$3.75 cord, on cars, Eldred, Tamarac fence posts, 12s. Victor, Harvey, Eldred, Sask. 15-2

**ORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE** for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 1-1

## SWINE

**MY BERKSHIRES ARE PRIZE WINNERS**—Ambrose Hiltz, Fishing Lake, writes: "I am well pleased with my young boar; I have won two first prizes and two diplomas already." Registered Berkshires, eight weeks old, prior \$15 each. A. B. La Rose, Tyrar, Sask. 15-4

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, FARROWED** March 18th, from large, mature parents, \$15 each; 8 weeks old, with papers. Booking orders for April pigs. E. H. Davies, R.R. 1, Excel, Alta. 16-2

**SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY MALES—ONE, 12** months, sire Chief Hadfield, 6029, \$75; and one, sire Chief Dawson, 4520, champion, 1918 Fairs, \$60. Hope, Box 1584, Calgary, Alta. 16-2

**BERKSHIRES—LARGE STOCK, PRICES** right, English, American and Canadian strains. Send for breeding list. Credit Grange Farm, Meadowsdale, Ontario. 10-11

**MILLCREST FARM REGISTERED DUROC** Jersey Spring sows and boars, from choice big type stock that are very prolific; April delivery. J. Gordon Doupe, Crandall, Man. 15-2

**BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER** the top. Champion and imported stock. Now all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 13-2

**O.I.C. (OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER) FALI** pigs; one June boar ready for service. Booking orders for spring pigs; pairs not akin. G. F. White, Lacombe, Alta. 14-4

**YORKSHIRES—TWO BOARS, SEVEN** months, extra good stock; boars, three months also booking orders for May delivery. Phil Leach, Baring, Sask. 15-3

**NORTHERN FOUNDATION REGISTERED** Yorkshires. L. D. Hawley, Swan River, Manitoba. 15-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE WEAN-** lings, \$15 up. P. B. Rock eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Moy, Myrtle, Man. 15-1

**OUR YORKSHIRE SPRING PIGS ARE READY** for delivery, price \$15 each. Harvey Bros., Rapid City, Man. 16-2

**BERKSHIRE BOARS, FIT FOR SERVICE, LONG** smooth, prolific, \$40 to \$50. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 16-3

**REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES, BOTH** sexes. Lawless, Hafford, Sask. 15-1

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY HOG FOR** sale. Wm. H. Ziegler, Manor, Sask. 16-3

**BERKSHIRE PURE-BRED ORDERS BOOKED,** \$10 each. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 15-4

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

## Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. An advertisement must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## HAY AND FEED

**PEERLESS CALF MEAL—A SUBSTITUTE FOR** milk. Will raise you four calves at cost of one raised on new milk. Note the high protein value. Protein 25.03, fat 8.70, fibre 5.90, carbohydrates 44.82. 100 lbs., \$8.00; 50 lbs., \$4.25. f.o.b. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 15-5

**FOR SALE—A FEW CARS OF FEED OATS,** also 850 bushels good feed, barley and rye, mixed. Sample and price on request. S. Banting, Waldron, Sask. 15-1

**EARLY CUT HAY, READY SHIPPING, 118** ton, f.o.b. Chaplin, Sask. R. E. Pillsbury. 16-3

## POTATOES

**FOR SALE—WEE MCGREGOR AND EARLY** Ohio potatoes, good pure stock, \$1.50 bushel; bags included. M. A. Reynolds, Box E, Macoun, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—A QUANTITY OF SEED POTATOES,** All stock, early Puritan variety, \$1.00 per bush, f.o.b. car. William Martin, McGregor, Man. 15-2

**SELLING—CARMAN NO. 1 POTATOES, 1.25** per bushel, sacked. Alfred Allan, Killarney, Man. 18-1

**GOOD SEED POTATOES, PENNMANOR, 1.00** bushel; bags extra. James Fry, Kirkella, Man. 16-1

**POTATOES—MIXED RED AND WHITE, 90c** bushel, sacked. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 16-2

**POTATOES—TABLE TALK, 1.25 BUS., BAGS** included. Joffre or Lacombe. F. A. Jacobsen, Lacombe. 13-4

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED FOR MELVILLE CO-OPERATIVE** Agricultural Association, Ltd., Manager. Duty to commence May 1st, 1919. Business is general retail store, handling farm supplies; present turnover \$70,000 annually, with help of one. Replies addressed to F. Wetherpoon, Melville, Sask., not later than April 15th, 1919. State experience and salary required. Melville Co-operative Agricultural Association Ltd. 15-2

**WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-** rooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. (start now); illustrated booklet sent free. Address Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 15-8

**WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL SMITH'S** Patent Tire Clips (for using old tires). Exclusive territory; good profits. Clough & Co., 1269 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. 15-1

## HONEY AND SYRUP

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY.** crate of six 10-pound pails for \$17. Cheaper freight rate on two or more crates. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 14-3

**PURE MAPLE SYRUP, 10 GALLON LOTS;** right from the farm to consumer. Robert Gillespie, White Gables, Abbotford, Que. 15-1

## CATTLE

**WE MUST SELL OUR HIGHLY-BRED STOCK** farm Shorthorn Bull, Prince Tyson (registered) now six years old. We have used him four seasons. On account of his breeding and quality and the stock he produces we hate to part with him. We must sell him and purchase a new one. Price, \$350. If interested, address The White Farms, Lookwood, Sask. 15-1

**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO** 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 3 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-1

**SELLING—18 GRADE ABERDEEN-ANGUS 2-** year-old heifers, sired by Ned of Glen Laun, No. 4934, bred to come in during June and July; 20 grade Aberdeen-Angus yearling heifers, sired by one of J. D. McGregor's best bulls. All are in first class condition. Apply, T. Ferrier, Brandon Industrial School. 9-1

**REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—CHOICE SE-** lection in bulls, six to 15 months; Reds and Roans; can spare few females; strong-boned, fleshy, kind. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont. 11-4

**HEREFORD BULL, 11 MONTHS, WEIGHT** 860 lbs., well marked. Price \$225. T. H. Conner, Killarney, Man. 14-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL,** 23 months, also one, 11 months. A. L. Lockery, Neelin, Man. 14-4

**STEED'S CELEBRATED SHORTHORN BULLS** and females for sale. Come or write, A. M. Steed, Lethbridge, Alta. 14-10

**GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE** from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49-1

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL,** 18 months old, price \$150. M. S. Birch, Carleton Place, Sask. 15-1

**SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED SHOR-** thorn bull, Rosedale Chief, No. 102,798, rising four years; good stock getter, gentle. Ray Roff Morse, Sask. 15-2

**POLLED HEREFORDS—TWO SPLENDID** young bulls for sale; sire, Polled Climax; registered Horace Hev. McCleary, Man. 13-4

**SELLING—50 HEAD YOUNG CATTLE, RISING** two years, heifers and steers. Reason selling, short of pasture. Ray Roff Morse, Sask. 15-2

**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK** for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 15-1

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRES, MALF** and female. Geo. P. Campbell, Ellishboro, Sask. 13-4

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED** ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 15-1

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** two years old. J. K. Johnson, Cando, Sask. 14-3

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. HAZELGLEN FARM** Clendeboye, Man. 14-7

## SEED POTATOES

## HAVE YOU ANY FOR SALE?

If you have any seed potatoes for sale The Guide can offer you an exceptionally good service in helping you to dispose of your surplus stock. This service is given through classified ads. in the Farmers' Market Place and a special section is devoted to "Seed Potatoes," so that no one who is in the market will overlook your offerings.

There are three advantages in using classified ads. in The Guide. The first is that The Guide offers a very large circulation confined to farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The second is that its rates for classified ads. are low in proportion to the service rendered. The third is that it carries more classified ads. than any other farm paper in this field. Most people wishing to buy look for offerings in the paper carrying the most advertising of this kind.

Since the first of the year a great many farmers have written us enthusiastic endorsements of the service we give in The Farmers' Market Place. We have on file hundreds of letters from Guide readers who have found this kind of advertising a profitable investment.

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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## The Grain Growers' Guide

## CATTLE (continued)

**ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE** extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; young cows all in good shape, and good quality 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15-1

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS YEARLING** bulls. Good ones. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall, Sask. 15-3

**13 GRADE CALVES, BORN 1918. SACRIFICED** for \$500, free on rail, Estuary. Ratcliffe, Buffalo, Head, Sask. 15-1

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS MALES** (June calves), low set, sturdy fellows, \$150 each. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 15-1

**WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE** Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42-1

## STOCK—Miscellaneous

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS** Barred Rock Cockerels, \$3.50 each; exhibition eggs \$3.00; utility, \$1.50 per 15. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 15-4

## DOGS

**WOLFHOUNDS—PAIR MALES, 18 MONTHS** Grey and Russian cross, fast and good killers 13 kills, \$50 pair; one male, 9 years, Grey and Irish, good killer, \$20. M. J. Sizer, Cavell, Sask. 16-2

**SELLING—ENGLISH SETTER PUPS, PAR-** ents O.K.; good on ducks without extra training. Price, \$3.00 to \$10; pair, \$15. Fr. Fernholz Muenster, Sask. 15-1

**FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, FROM GREAT** gopher killers and good house dogs; dogs, \$3.00; bitches, \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat Stock Farm, Lovat, Sask. 15-1

**FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, FROM HEELING** stock, \$5.00 each. Erastus Brown, Minto, Man. 16-2

**SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, 7 PUPS, ELEVEN** months; 3 trained dogs. R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man. 15-1

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR YOUNG** cattle—one 30-60 Oil-Pull tractor; 40-64 Rumley separator; eight-stubble and breaker bottom. Cookshutt plow. Practically as good as new outfit and at less than half price. Terms reliable parties. Levi H. Torell, Quill Lake, Sask. 16-3

**DO YOU WANT A BELT POWER TRANS-** mitter for your Ford? Then don't pay more than \$19.75 for it. Buy the Simplex, simplest handiest, most practical. Circular free. John Murphy Co., 513 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 15-1

**FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 CASE GASOLINE** tractor, excellent running order, recently overhauled. Can ship C.N. or C.P., price \$2,000 on car. Engine, fifteen miles from Winnipeg, when can be examined by expert. W. H. Menner, St. Adolphe, Man. 15-4

**SEED CLEANING MACHINES. TELL US** what you wish to clean. We have for sale several good-as-new machines that we have replaced with others of larger capacity. Harry McFayden Seed Co., Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 10-1

**SELLING—STUMP PULLER (KIRSTIN MODE** 31-C), never been used, cost \$246.50. Will take half price or exchange for hand power machine same make. Apply, A. Childerhouse, 224 Ethelbert Street, Winnipeg. 15-1

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN GOOD RUNNING** order, 10-20 Universal tractor and 3-furrow plow; kept under cover; repairs carried at Saskatoon. Replaced by larger outfit. Box 387 Lacombe, Alta. 15-1

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER OUTFIT** or stock, 45 Mogul oil tractor, separator and plows, in excellent condition; run less than one hundred days, \$3,500. Reasonable terms. Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 16-2

**FOR SALE—A 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR** nearly new; three-furrow Oliver engine gang stubble and breaker-bottoms. Price \$1,000. C. A. Jacobson, Minburn, Alta. 15-1

**SELLING—REBUILT 20-40 CASE, SIX-BOTTOM** Sattley plow; 28-inch Case separator and belt all for \$2,850 cash. Would take half-cash. Frank Orchard & Son, Deerwood, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—NEARLY NEW, FIVE-FURROW** Cookshutt engine plow, complete. Do not need plow longer. \$200 for quick sale. H. A. Ross, Brookings, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—FAIRBANKS-MORSE 15-30 TRAC-** tor, good working shape; also five-furrow plow. Bargains. Bryce Bros., Riverhurst, Sask. 14-4

**FOR SALE—25 H.P. I.H.C. ENGINE; 27-47** Altman-Taylor separator. Snap, for quick sale. R. C. Currie, Thornhill, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE—12-25 AVERY TRACTOR, RUN ONE** year. Cheap for cash. R. L. Myers, Estlin, Sask. 15-2

**FOR SALE—25-95 REAVES HIGH PRESSURE** double-cross compound, 10-furrow stubble bottom Cookshutt plow. Ed. Forseth, Hailbride, Sask. 15-3

**FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-FURROW COCK** shutt plow, for \$500 cash. Chas. Peterson, Wadena, Sask. 16-2

**4-CYLINDER 3-PLOW CATERPILLAR TYPE** tractor. Half price, or will trade for cattle. Box 237, Broadview, Sask. 16-3

**WANTED—GOOD WELL-DRILLING MA-** chine. Give full description and price. Write Fred Leonhardt, Ebeneser, Sask. 16-2

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 28-1

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15-1

**PATENT—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGBERTON** R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 15-1

**RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASK-** atoon. 15-1



## POULTRY

**FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE PURE-BRED** Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels; \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, while they last. The cockbird sire of these cockerels cost \$30, straight from Mr. Thompson, New York. Also two choice Pouteron stallions left; no better in Saskatchewan; weigh over a ton, one black, other dapple gray; sound, and gentle; good disposition. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. 15-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WINNERS AT** Brandon; twenty-six prizes on thirty-two entries; nine firsts at Carleton; fourteen firsts, eight second prizes in White Holland turkeys, Pekin ducks, White Wyandottes, White African Guinea eggs, from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per setting. Send post card for mating list. Kay Bros., Carleton, Sask. 16-4

**PERLESS BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT** and Woodview strain. First time exhibited March, 1919. 11 entries, 11 prizes. 1st, light rock; 2nd, light cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd, light pullet; 1st light pen; 1st dark cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd dark pullet; 1st, dark pen. Prices for eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15. Write for particulars. W. M. Doidge, Yorkton, Sask. 16-4

**FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED** catalogue of poultry supplies. Write for prices, delivered your station, on Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders, Reliable Incubators and blue-flame, wickless, oil-heated Colony Hoover. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 16-4

**EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS;** White Wyandottes, Guild's strain; Buff Orpingtons; Australian White Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Bronze turkey eggs, 50c each; sired by first-prize Tom, Edmonton Show, 1918. Toulouse geese eggs, 50c each. Mrs. J. W. Coulson, Tofield, Alta. 16-4

**SELLING—BUFF LEGHORNS, WINNERS OF** two cups at Calgary, sweepstake Montana State Fair; prolific layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; extra special mating, \$5.00 per 15. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Jack Lyons, 1626 11th ave., west, Calgary. 15-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM TOEW'S** bred-to-lay Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, with eleven-generation bred-to-lay stock behind them. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 18-8

**PURE-BRED, TRAP-NESTED, EGG-LAYING** strains, exceptionally choice, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, from pen "one," \$3.00. Few settings from my own special pen, \$5.00. Eggs packed carefully; guaranteed. Mrs. J. Stanley, Carleton Place, Ont. 14-4

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, BEST IN** the West, winning 50 prizes, 1917-18, including 48 firsts at seven shows; 58 prizes, 1918-19, including 17 firsts at six shows. Eggs, \$10 and \$5.00 per 15. Cecil Smyth, Straubourg, Sask. 14-4

**BABY CHICKS, EGGS, INCUBATOR LOTS,** cockerels. Our heavy Leghorns again showing profits. Demand necessitates booking ahead. Catalogue. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 14-4

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, THE** heavy laying strain. See my winnings at Calgary and Edmonton shows. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 15. Chas. D. Enman, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 13-4

**SELLING—S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS, S.C. AN-** conas, eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15, \$15 per 100. Baby chicks, 35c each, from prize winners, Brandon, Neepawa Fair. H. Duke, Newdale, Manitoba. 15-2

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED ROSE** Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; free range; Cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Splendid birds. R. W. Scott, R. R. 5, Grandview, Manitoba. 15-2

**EGGS FOR SETTING—WHITE LEGHORNS,** White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Reds, exceptional layers, \$1.50 per 15. Infertiles replaced. Diamond Poultry Yards, Diamond City, Alberta. 16-3

**VIGOROUS, HEAVY-LAYING STRAINS OF** White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Hatching eggs and chicks. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Poultry Farm, Westholme, B.C. Write now for illustrated catalog and get the best. 16-8

**HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTE,** White and Barred Rocks, from farm-raised exhibition and utility stock, \$3.00 per setting. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215 Avenue F, South, Saskatoon, Sask. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN,** mated to cockerels from 200-egg birds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FOR** hatching, farm-raised, active and healthy; prize winners at Brandon Poultry Show, \$2.00 and \$4.00 per setting. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man. 16-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON SETTINGS, PENS HEAD-** ed by first-prize cockerels, at Edmonton, Southern O'Kanagan and Ogden (Calgary) shows, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Fred Downing, Kelso, Man. 16-3

**ANDERSON'S REDS, BIG AND BURNING RED,** Partridge Rocks, both winners at Saskatoon. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Write R. N. Anderson, Saskatoon. 16-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds, hatching eggs from prize winners, \$2.00 for 15, \$15.00 per 100. Eva Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta. 14-8

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-** erels, the finest ever raised. Eggs in season for hatching. Chas. A. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 7-1

**WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE** healthy birds, from prize-winning strain. Reasonable prices. Wm. Rutherford, 180 Jarry St., Winnipeg. 18-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND** Rhode Island Whites, better than ever. Eggs, \$1.75 15, \$4.50 50, \$8.00 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 12-6

**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY; ABSOLUTE-** ly pure-bred; prize winners; Record layers. Send for mating list. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 14-4

**SELLING—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM** tested Barred Rock layers, \$3.00 per 15, five for 30. W. A. Mustard, Westholme, Farm, Creelman, Sask. 14-4

## POULTRY (continued)

**DAYS LAND POULTRY YARDS—BREEDER OF** S.C. White, S.C. Brown Leghorns; Barred Rocks; Buff Orpingtons; White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, both combs. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Chicks, stock and cockerels for sale. Correspondence invited. A. W. Sharp, Daysland, Alberta. 13-2

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-** minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6-1

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS** for hatching from extra fancy and prize-winning stock, \$5.00 per setting 15 eggs, two settings, \$9.00. Choice selected stock, \$2.50 per setting, two settings, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask. 14-4

**BARRED ROCKS—SPLENDID LAYING** strain, 60 hens laid 3,400 eggs during January, February, March, April, 1918. Hens inspected and approved by University of Saskatchewan \$42.00 per setting. George Porteous, Spring side, Sask. 15-2

**TODD BROS. S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS, HENS** selected by famous "Hogan Test" for egg production. Male bird headed first pen, Edmonton Winter Poultry Show, 1918. \$1.50 per 15. Box 14, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-2

**McOPA FARM BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM** bred-to-lay stock, all year layers; not just March starters, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-3

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM THOROUGHbred** stock. All infertile eggs replaced once. Send for complete poultry catalogue. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 15-1

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, REGAL** strain, fine, thrifty birds, from prize winners, \$2.25 each, over 3, \$2.00 each. John Lamont, Shoal Lake, Man. 16-2

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES, 20 PURE-** bred hens, \$2.50 each, and 7 pure-bred roosters, \$4.00 each. W. J. Henderson, Boissevain, Man. 16-2

**EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. J. H. Simmons, Yellow Grass, Sask. 16-3

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns, Barron's strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. Albert Webber, Endiang, Alta. 16-3

**SELLING—EGGS, FROM CHOICE FARM-** reared Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, at \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, and \$9.00 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

**FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds—red, not for a year but for life, and red to the skin. Fifteen eggs for \$3.00, 30 eggs for \$5.00. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenburg, Sask. 16-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM MY** famous egg-laying show birds, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting 15 eggs. D. K. Brown, Neepawa, Man. 14-3

**EGGS—PRIZE-WINNING SINGLE COMB** White Leghorns \$1.50 a setting, \$9.00 a hundred. Fertility guaranteed. Willow Poultry Yards, Willow, Sask. 18-6

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL DORCAS** and Tom Barron matings; eggs, \$2.50 15, \$4.00 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Infertiles replaced. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 12-6

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM** imported stock, \$6.00 per setting of 15; also white Rock eggs, at \$1.50 per setting of 13. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 14-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS,** single comb. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100; setting, \$1.50. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR** hatching—males from pedigree stock—10c each, \$5.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 18-8

**ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN WYAN-** dotties, of splendid type and color. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 per 100. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-4

**MY GUARANTEED QUALITY BARRED ROCK** hatching eggs will satisfy. Mating list free. Robt. Wilson, Breeder and Judge, Vegreville, Alta. 14-3

**EGGS—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS,** \$3.00 per 15. From Hardy's exhibition and utility strain, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Cowley Webster, Two Cr. Jks, Man. 14-3

**OUR INTERNATIONAL CONTEST STRAIN** White Wyandottes, five years, five prizes, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, 80th St., Edmonton. 15-3

**BERRY'S STRAIN OF S.C. WHITE LEGHORN** eggs; pure-bred; most prolific layers, \$1.50 for 15, \$8.00 for 120. Mrs. Geo. Church, Lena, Man. 15-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, WELL** marked, extra good laying strain, \$2.00 15, \$10 100. Miss Charlotte Clarke, Swan River, Man. 15-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, EXCELLENT** winter layers, 15 for \$2.25, 30 for \$4.00. Jacob Zeller, Pennant, Sask. 15-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID** winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Dumbrell, Charleswood, Man. 10-8

**CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, S.C. WHITE** Leghorns. Catalogue. Cooksville Poultry Farm, Cooksville, Ont. 11-4

**S.C. PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-** erels, \$4.00 each; hens, \$2.00. B.C. strain. Mrs. A. Dignay, Marquis, Sask. 15-2

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON SETTING** eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 15-3

**WARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 15, \$4.00 50, \$7.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 13-6

**EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS,** at \$2.50 per 15, \$10 per 100; few cockerels, at \$2.50 each. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 15-2

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR** hatching, from choice pure-bred stock, \$3.00 per 15 eggs. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 15-3

**PURE-BRED ROCK EGGS, FROM GOOD** layers, \$1.50 for 15, \$4.00 for 50, \$7.00 for 100. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Alta. 1-3

## POULTRY (continued)

**BUFF ORPINGTON—EGGS FOR HATCHING,** from McArthur's prize-winning strain; hens mated with cockerel from Clark's; prize winner at all big Eastern fairs and Madison Square Garden, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting of 15, \$18 per 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Man. Sask. 15-3

**S.C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, FROM** heavy-laying strain, 25 cents each, or \$22.50 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting. The White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 15-6

**BARRED ROCKS—HENS, GOOD TYPE,** splendid layers, mated to males imported from America's best bred-to-lay strains. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13, postage free. W. W. Smith, Battleford, Sask. 15-3

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB** White Leghorn, White Plymouth Rocks. Stock imported from the States in January; Ferris and Berry strains, \$2.00 for 15. W. F. Cook, Bredenburg, Sask. 15-2

**ORDERS TAKEN FOR EGGS; BARRED PLY-** mouth Rocks. Cockerels won first at the Winnipeg Show, 1919. \$2.00 and \$3.00 for setting 15. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 15-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS.** Cockerels of choicest breeding and mated to my heavy winter layers, \$2.50 per 15, \$15 per 100. O. M. Blackwell, Creelman, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS** at Saskatoon and Prince Albert Poultry Shows; eggs, \$3.50 setting; utility stock, \$2.50 setting. Louis Strauss, Kinistino, Sask. 15-5

**WINNIPEG POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, 387** Maryland, Winnipeg, Man.—50-egg incubator, \$8.00; order now. Everything for the poultry man. Catalog free. 15-3

**SEND FOR MATING LIST, DESCRIBING OUR** High Class R.C. Red and S.C.W. Leghorn matings. Eggs, \$3.00 to \$8.00 per setting. Jas. Nichol, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-2

**U.S. AND CANADA PRIZE-WINNING CHICK-** ens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, West Minneapolis, P.O. Hopkins, Minn. 15-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS** for sale, \$1.50 per setting; prize-winning stock. Mrs. Annie Vallance, Smiley, Sask. 15-3

**ARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S FAMOUS** bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 setting 15. Stubbs' Poultry Yards, Birtle, Man. 13-10

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY** stock, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Jos. W. Douglas, Paynton, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-** horn eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$14 per 100. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgville, Man. 13-3

**EGGS, FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns, heavy layers, \$2.00 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-8

**EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING BRED-TO-** lay strain Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 14-3

**BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$3.50, 30** \$6.00; best exhibition, 15 \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 14-7

**SINGLE COMB B. MINORCA EGGS, FOR** hatching, \$3.00 per 13. D. L. Stewart, Lena, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** Regal strain, \$3.00 15 eggs. Clark Bros., 127 High Street, London, Ont. 15-2

**S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, AGRI-** cultural College bred, \$2.50 each. Fred Williams, Strathclair, Man. 15-2

**FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS,** \$1.50 per setting. D. H. Hunt, Kinuso, Alta. 15-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY** laying strain. Egg, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 15-8

**SINGLE COMB BROWN, ALSO WHITE LEG-** horn eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 15-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN** eggs, \$3.00 for 15. Albert F. Moore, Box 103, Roland, Man. 15-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS,** \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. F. Greenslade, Carlton, Sask. 15-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00** for 15. Thomas Seafie, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 15-4

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE WHITE** Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. D. Ritchie, Zealandia, Sask. 15-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKER-** els, \$3.00. Eggs, for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. B. T. Weckman, Rouleau, Sask. 15-2

**TOM BARRON 232-EGG-STRAIN LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes, imported direct. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 15-1

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, SPLENDID** layers, \$2.00 per 15. Oliver Dunn, Alexander, Man. 15-3

**BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM BRED-TO-** lay all-winter layers, \$1.50 15, \$8.00 100. E. Maire, Islay, Alberta. 15-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED HATCH-** ing eggs, per setting, \$2.00. Pearl Rhodes, Assiniboia, Sask. 16-3

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, BRED** from prize stock. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 16-3

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE AND AFRICAN** geese; males, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. Mrs. Hyland, Mantario, Sask. 15-2

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs, trap-nested, Barron strain, \$2.50 for 15. H. Cufforth, Gilbert Plains, Man. 16-2

**SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, FOR** hatching, \$2.00 for 15, \$6.00 for 50. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 16-4

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**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, GOOD WINTER** layers, \$2.00 for 15, \$8.00 per 100. Ed. S. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 16-3

## POULTRY (continued)

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**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte eggs, \$3.00 per setting. John N. Ashdown, Asquith, Sask. 16-4

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**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HEAVY-** laying strain. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Arthur Howell, 825 8th Street, Brandon, Man. 16-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** eggs, for hatching, \$2.00 for 15. Turkey eggs, \$2.50 for 8. Mrs. Gwyn, Vanocoy, Sask. 16-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** Regal strain, all-winter layers, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Mrs. C. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 16-2

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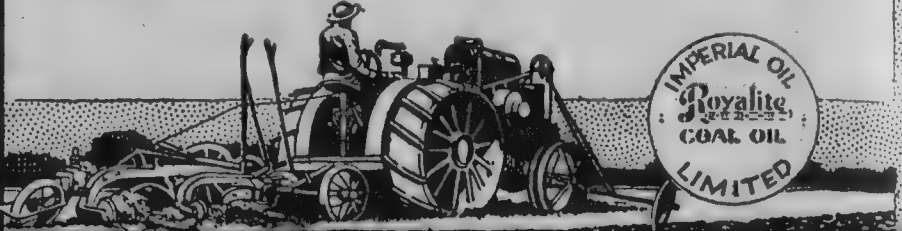
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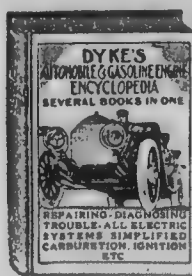
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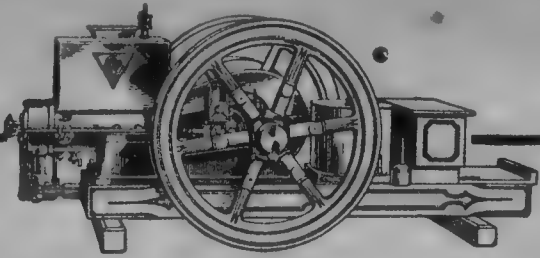
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## Preparation of Seed Grain

Continued from Page 39

5. The screen or lower sieve must be just large enough not to let the good seed through. It should remove small seeds, not light seeds—of the kind of grain being cleaned, along with all remaining weed seeds.

6. That from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. by weight of a sample, depending upon the original, ought to be removed for highest results.

7. That a second cleaning is imperative in many instances.

### Removing Wild Oats

Difficulty is generally experienced in separating wild oats from oats and smut balls from wheat, and wild buckwheat from wheat, oats or barley, and oats from wheat or barley, or vice versa. These difficulties are indeed real, and give cause for much exertion, and even then frequently attended by partial or complete failure.

Wild oats are very difficult to separate from tame oats. In fact if the tame oats are somewhat light in weight it is well-nigh impossible. With plump oats, however, a well-directed wind blast will be found very effective when screens fail. Submerging the grain in solution will go a long way toward solving the difficulty. And it will pay to "pickle" grain if for nothing else than to float off the light grains and wild oats. The smut balls can also be removed at this time. Oats can be removed from wheat by this means—by properly skimming them as fast as they rise to the surface.

Wild buckwheat cannot be taken out completely with any of the screens generally provided with the fanning mill, as it comes from the maker. A buckwheat screen can be made by using a medium heavy piece of zinc and punching it full of triangular openings about one-eighth of an inch in size. It should then be used with the apex of the opening toward the hopper.

Oats can be effectively removed from wheat and barley by laying a piece of oilcloth on the top riddle. The grain passes between the riddle and the cloth and while the wheat or barley will fall through, the oat, because of its length will be held in a flatwise position and will thus travel to the back of the mill and fall over behind.

There are special wild oat mills on the market. These are worthy of careful examination, as the wild oat menace in some districts where grain has been grown extensively is becoming serious.

### The Germination Test

In these northern climates where seed is usually subjected to unfavorable weather conditions during the later stages of filling and maturation, and where strong vitality and high germination are of such supreme importance, the germination test is imperative. No seed, especially of oats, barley and peas, should be sown without such a test. It is cheap insurance against one cause of partial and not unknown complete loss of crops.

Both the percentage germination and vigor of growth can be determined at home by giving a definite number of seeds opportunity to grow. A box of moist soil, or two layers of dampened blotting paper or cotton will serve this purpose. For convenience in reckoning, count out a representative sample consisting of 100 seeds, and place under the conditions mentioned, add moisture and endeavor to keep at a temperature common to the ordinary living room. Count the number of seeds that germinate in the fifth and each subsequent day. The best seeds will germinate first and develop the most vigorous plants whilst the poorer seeds will either not grow at all and mould or produce a feeble, indifferent growth. Seed may be forwarded to the University of Alberta, Edmonton, or to any of the three schools of agriculture situated at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, or to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, where tests will be conducted free of charge.

One can scarcely too strongly emphasize the importance of the germination test. In oats particularly, one cannot afford to take any chances, especially in the northern sections of the middle western provinces. In taking samples for this purpose see to it that you obtain a representative sample of seed intended to be sown.

In buying seed grain one has to bear



## The Thresher for Your Own Work

The Nichols-Shepard "Junior" Red River Special is the ideal thresher for the farmer who wants to do his own threshing. It is a small machine but does big work.

It beats out the grain just like the big Red River Special. It has the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers, and a perfect cleaning mill.

Two sizes: 22 x 36 and 28 x 40. The smaller, without extra attachments, is easily operated by any farm power that can deliver 12 H. P. at the cylinder.

### "JUNIOR" Red River Special

Sold fully equipped with Self Feeder and Wind Stacker, or with Hand Feed Parts and Common Stacker, as desired. Just right for individual farmers and for custom threshing where jobs are small and the country is rough and hilly.

James Abbott of Bradwardine, Manitoba, says, October 23, 1918: "The 22x36 Junior Red River Special purchased this year is a strong, durable machine. We had no breakages, and lost no time. We had no trouble from start to finish. It threshed the grain out of the straw thoroughly, and did a first-class job of cleaning."

Do not judge the "Junior" Red River Special with other so-called small threshers. It is not a plaything. It is built to earn money threshing and will save the farmers' thresh bill like the Big Red River Special.

Write for Special Circular

**Nichols & Shepard Co.**

In Continuous Business Since 1848  
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines  
Battle Creek Michigan



	Per 100	Per 1000
Maple Seedlings, 8 to 12 ins.	\$1.25	
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 ins.	1.25	
Ash, 8 to 12 ins.	1.25	
Elm, 8 to 12 ins.	1.25	
R. Laurel Willows, 1½ to 2 ft.	4.00	
R. Golden Willows, 1½ to 2 ft.	4.00	
R. Poplar Cuttings	.80	\$7.00
R. Golden Willow Cuttings	.70	6.00
R. Laurel Cuttings	.70	6.00
Red and Black Currants, well rooted per dozen	\$1.75	
Herbert, best of all Red Raspberries, per dozen	.80	
Houghton Gooseberries, per dozen	2.50	
Hardy Apples and Orabs, 1½ to 2 ft.	.35	
Hardy Apples and Orabs, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	
Hybrid Plums, 4 ft.	.65	
Native Wild Plums, 1½ to 2 ft., each	.15	
Lilacs and Honeysuckles, 8 ft.	.80	
Caragana, for Hedging, 1 ft., per 100	3.00	
Maple Trees, 5 to 7 ft., each	.60	
Red Roses and Paeony Roses, each	.50	
Good Red Rhubarb Roots, per dozen	1.60	
EXPRESS PAID on all orders to \$3.00 and over. Printed directions mailed to every order. Twenty-seven years in business in Virden. Two Apples and two Orabs (grafts) will go free with each \$5.00 order; double for \$10.00 order.		
JOHN CALDWELL, Virden, Man.		

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**WE SELL NETS AND NETTING**

**OF ALL KINDS**

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GUNS TRAPS SPORTING GOODS  
**JOHN HALLAM, Limited**  
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in mind that good seed combines certain requisites, and one's endeavor should be to combine these in the highest degree. It is well first of all to see the sample before buying it, and to know that it represents a suitable variety, then buy subject to germination test, especially if it is oats and peas. If it has not been cleaned and graded, take out a representative sample of the seed and subject it to a critical examination. Draw out a small sized sample from that which represents the bulk. Go over it critically for weed seeds, broken grains, mouldiness, or bin-burning and other physical defects. Then decide whether those defects present can be corrected wholly or only in part. These considerations should decide for you whether such seed is fit for your purpose or whether you should seek other.

## Reconstruction and the Land

By Frederic Kirkham

**W**E are living in serious times. Revolution is in the air! Yet our federal parliament is content with the appointment of numerous commissions and issuing of orders-in-council. When the spirit of this serious unrest breaks into a flame will they get off their backs and attend to society's needs, and give the people a square deal and decent surroundings? At this date of Bordenism and Union government, there ought to have been enough of commissions and inquiries.

What is wanted is action at Ottawa, along the lines of well-tried old proposals that have been successful elsewhere. Cease the madness of the present land policy of Ottawa. Get the people (inclusive of our hero boys) on the land; force this, the prime issue of Canada's problems.

The housing question is important, we know, but the herding of the people in cities is a crime. Take the land from the monopolist and speculator and let the people have it at workable values and in befitting acreage. This is the root-matter of sound reconstruction. Give them a chance to work and own the land. Build houses by all means, but on the land, not in the cities. Reverse this insanity and watch true development. Stop the looting of our national resources and let the people operate them for the common weal.

### The Farmers' Sun, of Ontario

The United Farmers of Ontario now have an official newspaper organ of their organization in The Farmers' Sun, of which the first issue was printed last week. They acquired the Weekly Sun, a newspaper in the founding of which a quarter of a century ago Goldwin Smith had a hand, and has now been made The Farmers' Sun, whose chief mission, as Lieut.-Col. John Z. Fraser, president of the Farmers' Sun Publishing Co. Ltd., announces in a message in the initial number, will be to interpret the modern conditions of rural life and give expression to the ideals of the organized farmers' movement.

### Power of Suggestion

The teacher, wishing to impress on her pupils' minds the vast population of China, said: "Think, children, two Chinamen die every time you draw a breath!"

A minute later her attention was attracted to little Jimmie Jones, who stood puffing vigorously, with face reddened and cheeks distended.

"What is the matter, Jimmie?" asked the teacher. "What are you doing?"

"Nothin', Miss Mary; just killin' Chinamen."

### His Part

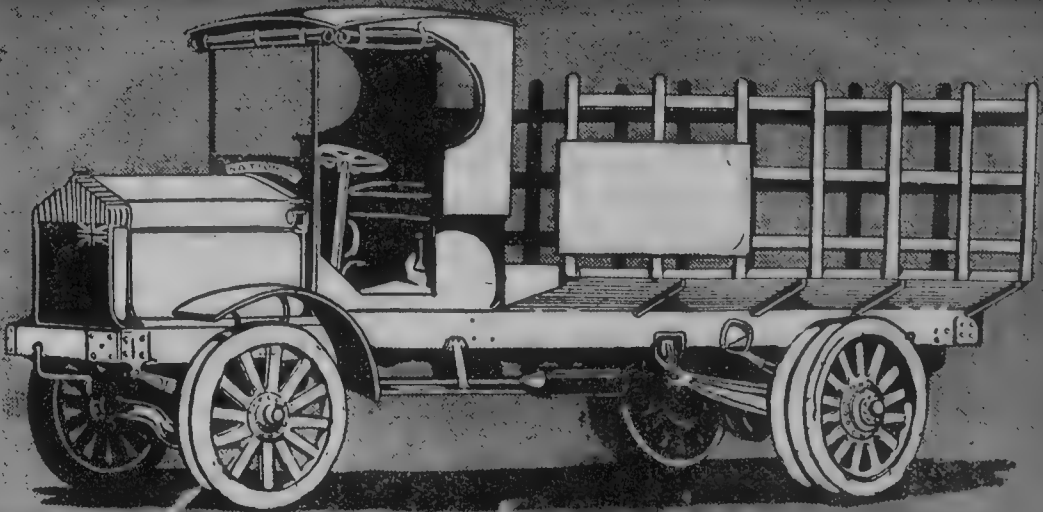
The young bride was bending over a dry looking volume, reading very earnestly.

"What are you reading?" asked a friend.

"It's rather a good book," said the young bride. "It's called 'Advice to the Married.'"

"What advice does it give to wives?"

"I don't know," answered the bride; "I'm reading the advice to husbands."



## Built in Canada For Canadian Conditions.

Day by day National Motor Trucks are wiping out old notions of what motor truck service ought to be—establishing new records of efficiency, reliability, and economy.

And here's the reason. National Motor Trucks in their entirety are the product of specialists. Each part, in turn, is built by a specialist. The National engineers have drawn upon the best "motor truck brains" of the entire world. Combining standard features with the scientifically correct National designs produces a maximum of motor truck value which, we believe, has never been equalled. Put National side by side any other truck—and choose. That's our challenge to you!

Familiarize yourself with the standard of value by which you can make comparisons. You can't afford to buy on hearsay, guesswork, or sentiment. National facts and figures are convincing. Ask for them.

Five Models—1 ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton,  
5 ton trucks and 6 ton tractor.

**NATIONAL STEEL CAR CO., LIMITED.**

HAMILTON - CANADA

DISTRIBUTORS FOR MANITOBA

**The Western Canada Motor Co. Ltd.**

WINNIPEG, Man.



# NATIONAL MOTOR TRUCKS

*It doesn't cost you anything to mention the paper in writing  
advertisers, but it helps us a lot.*

**COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA**  
MAKES DELICIOUS CAKES, PUDDINGS & PIES





## Cottons that Stand the Rub of the Tub

Every mother knows what it is to have pretty clothes come from the wash tub with the color dimmed and faded.

When you buy cotton goods made by the Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. you have assurance that the colors are fast, and no matter how often you wash and boil them, they come from the tub with all their original brightness retained.

### Steelclad Galateas

This material is made in a wide range of attractive colors and patterns, suitable for making up into House Dresses, Frocks, Aprons, Children's Rompers, Play Suits, etc.

### Rockfast Drill

A superior hardspun, closely-woven cloth that will stand the hardest wear. Just the material for Dad's and the boys' working shirts.

### Indigo Drill

a splendid Overall material

When you buy cotton goods, ask for Dominion Textile Cottons. They are guaranteed by the largest mills in Canada for their quality, durability and appearance.

**Dominion Textile Co.**

Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

## "Handicaps Must be Removed"

Outspoken Declaration from Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Agriculture

In response to a request from the Toronto Globe for a message from Mr. Crerar to be printed in a special agricultural issue of that newspaper, he has written the following:—

**S**INCE the signing of the armistice on November 11—the forerunner, we all hope, of a just and lasting peace—the term "reconstruction" is the one, more than any other, that has been upon people's lips and in their thoughts.

The more than four years of war from which we have just emerged brought untold misery and suffering, as war always does, and such is the interdependence of nations upon one another that there is no country in the whole habitable surface of the globe but has suffered in some way, directly or indirectly, from the deluge plunged upon the world by a few war-mad men in Europe. To state that Canada has been profoundly affected is simply to state what every thinking Canadian realizes.

The cost of Canada's part in preserving the liberty of the world might be stated generally as follows: Over 55,000 of her best young men killed; many thousands more (we know not at present just how many) maimed and broken physically or mentally for life; \$1,500,000,000 added to our national debt. These are some of the salient aspects from a national point of view.

### Our National Revenue Needs

Due to many causes, the interest on our enormous debt, pensions for our disabled men, the extravagances of the past, particularly in railway building, and the cost of running the civil government, the Canadian people will require to provide a national revenue, for many years to come, of at least \$270,000,000 a year, and probably even \$300,000,000.

What will be the effect of this upon Canada's great basic industry, agriculture, for our agricultural industry is the main foundation upon which the national edifice of our prosperity must be erected? The question, therefore, of how it can best be developed is a most pertinent one. At the moment three things occur to me affecting this result:—

First, the average standard of intelligence in farming throughout Canada must be raised. Better farm management, more intelligent planning, better cultivation of the soil, more and better livestock, are all things in which successful improvement depends mainly upon our farmers themselves.

Second, the Canadian farmer must realize, in numbers greater than he has in the past, that his work is only partially done and his financial success only partially attained if he loses interest in his products at the moment they leave his farm for the market. It will not be much avail for him, if, after devoting industry and intelligence to the work on his farm, he leaves to others entirely the decision as to the conditions under which his stuff travels to and is placed upon the markets where it is used. Therefore, freight rates, cold-storage, refrigeration, toll taken by middlemen, the condition in which his products, particularly of a perishable character, reach the tables where they are consumed, are, or should be, of first interest to the producer.

### Handicaps Must Be Removed

Third, and in my opinion most important, it is his business to see that the disabilities under which he carries on his calling are as far as possible removed. Customs tariffs, that add to the cost of the equipment he must possess in machinery, clothing, and the other paraphernalia required to carry on the business of farming, are of direct interest to him. Cost of production is of vital consequence, for, no matter what may be said to the contrary, in a country such as Canada is, the prices he receives for practically all his farm products are determined by the values in the markets of the world in which he has to sell, in open competition with agriculturists throughout the world. If he is compelled, therefore, to buy his farming

equipment in a restricted or protected market, it simply means it costs him more, and, as his costs are increased, he is handicapped in competing in the markets of the world.

### Factors That Really Count

The old conception that making money on the farm could be done only through working long hours is disappearing, and our farmers are realizing that the cost of freights and tariff taxes, and the conditions of marketing, are greater factors in their success than getting up at five o'clock in the morning and working until ten o'clock at night.

With sound policies of development there should be a splendid future for agriculture in Canada. We have the advantages of proximity to the European markets. The United States, with which we must remain on the best terms of cordial friendship, has until recently been one of the great suppliers of foodstuffs in Europe. The time is approaching, however, when the United States will be a food-importing nation. Before many years, our next-door neighbor will be one of our best customers. Canada, therefore, given sound economic policies, possesses an opportunity for development in agriculture that can scarcely be realized.

It is difficult to make any forecast for the immediate future, because it is impossible now to state when settled order will re-establish itself throughout Europe. The terrific burden of debt hanging over the peoples of Europe is bound also to effect their purchasing power. In order to meet this accumulation of debts their standards of living must necessarily be reduced.

### Best Line in Agriculture

If one might mention one particular phase of Agriculture, it would seem that the future of the livestock industry for many years to come is assured. The depletion of livestock in the world, as a result of the war, has been enormous, and it will take many years to rebuild it. Meats, fats and leathers are necessary things in human life, and, for this reason alone, it would seem a reasonable assumption that the world markets for livestock will continue good.

It is more difficult to speak of grain. It is not out of the way to suggest, however, that if the world's crops this year are harvested up to the average in the various countries in which they are grown, there must result a considerable surplus of wheat throughout the world.

### Responsibility of Individual Citizens

One other thought: Let us hope that out of the sacrifice and effort made by our Canadian men a better class of citizenship than we have had in the past, and a better Canada, will emerge. In an autocracy where one man or group of men control the destinies of a people, the responsibility for the happiness and welfare of such a people rests upon those who control the power of government. In a democracy such as we claim to have in Canada, where every citizen has an equal participation in the election of those who make the laws, the responsibility rests upon the individual citizens. If, therefore, as individuals, we lack an appreciation of that responsibility, if we are not jealous for the honor and welfare of the state, we fail in discharging it.

The farmers of Canada, from the very character of their work and their opportunity for reflection, have come to be the great steady and progressive force in our public opinion. May they always have before them the part they can play, in the larger sense, in our national development, and use their influence for the upbuilding of a Canada that will be a worthy monument to those of her sons whom we speak of so proudly as having given their lives for the liberty of the world.



# RATS!

## WE NEED

# 200,000

## SPRING MUSKRATS

**Top Price  
Paid**

**Revillon Freres  
Trading Company Ltd.  
Prince Albert, Sask.**



### Want Bigger Crops?

Whether conditions are good or poor you can increase your crops by saving what the gophers destroy. The one sure way is to use

THE  
TIME-TESTED  
GUARANTEED

## Kill-Em-Quick

GOPHER  
POISON

It takes all the "go" out of gophers—stops their works every time. It's so strong and deadly that no gopher can touch the tiniest particle and live.

The odor attracts gophers for rods, and makes them eat it every time. It's simple and easy to use, merely stir into thoroughly moistened oats or ground feed and drop near holes.

It's much the cheapest poison per gopher killed—the government analysis shows its killing power to be much greater than any other poison sold in Canada.

Be safe, don't be sorry, get Kill-Em-Quick and be sure. Use it often from early spring until fall. That's the best way to insure crop success.

40 acre size, 60c; 100 acre size, \$1.20. Buy through your local Association at whole prices.

**Kill-Em-Quick Co.**

Dept. B Regina



Every farmer who occasionally poisons Gophers Spring, Summer and Fall serves his country well for he increases crops.

### A Little Mistake May Cost a Farmer \$1,000 Each Year

The average Western Canadian farmer has never started his seeding operations in the spring with moisture conditions more unfavorable than those that exist now.

We received a letter a few days ago from an Alberta farmer who says: "Our soil is as dry as powder to a depth of two feet," and in many districts this condition prevails.

Recently, Seager Wheeler (World's Champion Wheat Grower), of Rosethorn, Sask., wrote a book—

#### Profitable Grain Growing

in which he explains how bumper crops are produced in dry years. I personally believe the practical information contained in this book will save any farmer, working

#### The Discoveries of a Specialist

Why do so many experienced farmers fail to make the most of their opportunities—fail to gather the full profit their farm offers them? Simply because they haven't learned the methods used by a man who has raised 82 bushels of wheat, and 130 bushels of oats per acre; who has averaged 40 bushels of wheat to the acre with only three inches of rainfall, who has won five international championships.

100 acres or more, at least \$1,000 if they read same, and put the principles advocated into practice. It is not a text book by any means, it is far too vital and interesting to be classed as such. Its pages contain laws, rules and formulas, tried and proven that will help people overcome the many obstacles of prairie farming.

Its Cost Is Only

**\$3.00**

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but it is worth untold dollars to all those interested in any way in agriculture.

The increasing demand for this, the peer of all agricultural books, indicates its practical usefulness.

If you would like to see this book before buying let us loan you a copy for seven days. Fill in the Coupon.

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**AGRICULTURAL BOOKS**  
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**THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLIP THIS COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

I have read about Seager Wheeler's book, Profitable Grain Growing. I am a subscriber to The Guide, and would like you to send me an approval copy, with the distinct understanding that I have, seven days after its receipt, to either return the book to you (in unsold condition), or send you its price, viz., \$3.00.

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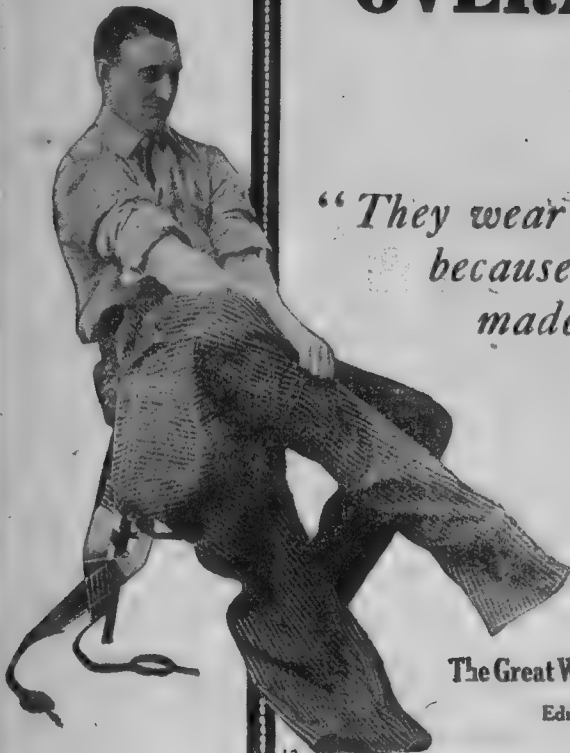
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**GUARANTEE** Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship, and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective, simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.



## Pull! You Can't Rip Them OVERALLS

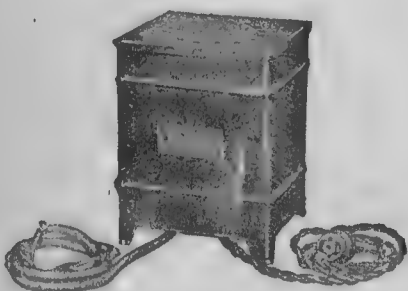


*"They wear longer  
because they're  
made stronger"*

The Great Western Garment Co.  
Limited  
Edmonton, Alta.

## AUTO ACCESSORIES

*Tested for Service*



### THE TUNGAR RECTIFIER

The Invention that  
Simplified Battery  
Charging

A simple, small battery-charging outfit, which is designed to change the alternating current, found in most residential garages, into direct current, which is required to charge storage batteries. Will give a starting battery sufficient charge over night to be assured of starting capacity the next morning, even though the battery be entirely exhausted. Small size, light weight, no moving parts, inexpensive to operate.

The Perfect  
One-Piece Ring

Complete Stock  
of all sizes



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Sale Offices: Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Sydney, Ottawa, Cobalt, South Porcupine, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF ELECTRICAL  
GOODS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. - WHOLESALE ONLY.

Consumers Making Direct Enquiries will be Referred to the Nearest Dealer.  
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL C.G.E. PRODUCTS.

## "Reconstruction" Claptrap

*A Typical Outgiving of Sir John Willison's High Protection Propaganda  
Dealt With by a Farmer*

**W**C. Good, of Paris, Ont., a prominent member of the United Farmers of Ontario, writes as follows, in regard to a widely-published advertisement issued by the Canadian Reconstruction Association:

This "ad." begins by asking us: "to provide work for Canadians by buying Canadian-made goods when possible, in preference to imported goods," and continues by emphasizing the importance of the "home market." It says: "Every dollar spent on foreign goods represents loss in work and wages to Canadian workingmen." This statement is false. Would the Canadian Reconstruction Association contend that all parts of Canada should buy made-in-Canada coal in order to give "work and wages to Canadian workingmen?" Or that we should stimulate the production in Canada of tropical fruits under glass? We can do lots of things "to provide work and wages for Canadian workingmen"—grow oranges in hot-houses, build a few more million-dollar government houses, establish an aerial service to the North Pole (a strictly all-Canadian route!) build a ship canal from Vancouver to Halifax, or simply dig holes and fill them up again. All these enterprises will provide work enough, and there is no doubt that we could pay \$5.00, or even \$10 a day by the liberal use of the printing press. Let us build up a diversified Canada, and have no truck or trade with foreigners!

### Will Not Stand Analysis

In the classic works of this remarkable advertisement: "Every dollar spent at home improves the domestic market for manufactured and agricultural products and stimulates national development." Surely the veriest fool knows better than this; knows that it all depends upon what the work accomplishes and what the wages are paid for. We can, of course, give "work and wages to Canadian workingmen" growing bananas in greenhouses; we can also give "work and wages" growing wheat on the western prairies. And let me ask the Canadian Reconstruction Association which kind of work would be the most beneficial to Canada. Would it be in the interests of Canada to withdraw labor from wheat production and engage it in banana culture? Or should we be well advised to labor at that for which our conditions are suitable, and exchange our wheat for California or Florida oranges? Let the Reconstruction Association answer this question. Let them tell us also if they consider it inimical to the interests of Canada that we in Ontario should get our coal from Pennsylvania, instead of from British Columbia or Nova Scotia? Further let them tell us if we should endeavor to establish in Canada any industry which cannot become self-sustaining?

### Protectionist Claptrap

This remarkable "ad." goes on to say: "During 1918 foreign products to the value of \$906,954,900 were imported into Canada for consumption in this country. If one-half of these goods had been produced in Canada, or if the people of the Dominion had substituted 'made-in-Canada' products for one-half of the imported commodities, employment would have been provided for 100,000 more workers, and close to \$100,000,000 would have been paid in wages and salaries." This, too, is false—most obviously and damnably false.

Does the Canadian Reconstruction Association think that the aforesaid 100,000 workers were standing around idle, waiting for a chance to produce the half of the aforesaid nine hundred millions of the imported commodities? Certainly not!

They were busy producing commodities to exchange for the imported commodities; and the presumption is that their labor was more profitable (i.e., created greater value) than it would have been if they devoted their efforts to produce part, or all, of the imported goods. People do not import

commodities without some reason for doing so; either the quality or the price attracts them, or they wish to pay something into the Federal treasury.

Sir John Willison is probably well enough off to ignore these considerations, and I suppose he is always careful to eat Canadian apples in preference to California oranges and thus stimulate domestic production. Being an apple grower, I shall welcome any patriotic demand for Canadian apples, and shall not even ask for any tariff against southern fruit to assist me in my business.

### The Common-Sense View

But, however, this may be, the hard-headed business man imports foreign goods because he thinks he gets better value for his money; and if he should insist upon getting "made-in-Canada" goods, labor already employed in other lines (either actually or potentially) must be withdrawn to satisfy his demand. If, therefore, Canadian consumers were to follow the advice of the Reconstruction Association, they would probably get poorer value for their money, and at the same time divert labor from relatively profitable to relatively unprofitable industries, as, for example, from wheat growing to banana culture. Incidentally, they would contribute nothing to the Federal treasury through customs duties, and then we should have internecine strife between the Reconstruction Association and the Manufacturers' Association, for the latter insists upon a tariff for revenue purposes, and we cannot collect customs duties upon stuff which is not imported. It is quite certain, at all events, that the policy of the former will give neither more employment, nor more wages.

### An Ignored Consideration

A further consideration seems also to have been ignored by the Reconstruction Association's expert: If we do not buy the imported goods alluded to, the labor which might have been employed producing them across the line will tend to come to this side and offer its services along with those of the aforesaid 100,000 workers whom the Reconstruction Association foolishly conceives to be standing idle, waiting for a job. Therefore, even if this fiction were fact, and not fancy, the consequences alleged to follow would not follow.

From every point of view, the Reconstruction Association's argument is false and foolish—utterly and absolutely so. Why, in the name of common sense, and in the supposed interests of Industrial Reconstruction do they publish such utter rubbish?

### Irrigation Committee Disbanded

The Combined Farmers' Irrigation Committees from the western section of the C.P.R.'s irrigation block, who were in controversy with the C.P.R. for a number of years, and who succeeded in getting the Dominion government to reclassify all the lands in the western section of the C.P.R.'s irrigation block, met in Calgary recently, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of their association.

They had arrived at a settlement with the C.P.R. in the spring of 1917, after having the reclassification completed, which reduced the land area in the western section by 145,000 acres. On this land the price was reduced from ten to 12 dollars per acre, besides eliminating the irrigation tax of 30 cents per acre per year from the signing of the contracts up to the date of settlement, which made in aggregate on the whole block a saving of over \$2,000,000 to the farmers in the block.

These U.F.A. members took their troubles to the U.F.A. organization in 1911, and finally succeeded in effecting a settlement through President Wood in a short time after he was first chosen president of the organization. In winding up their affairs, the Committee voted unanimously to turn what funds they had left in their treasury over to the U.F.A. organization to be held in trust by them.



# Truth About the Bolsheviki

An Illuminating Statement by Col. Robins of the United States  
Red Cross Mission

**A** NIGHTMARE in a lunatic asylum," cables a Geneva correspondent of the New York Times, is the way Russian fugitives who straggle into Switzerland describe life in Russia under Lenin's rule. The people of Moscow, we are told, are dying of starvation and plague, and their number has been reduced from 3,000,000 to 1,000,000. And the railways have stopped running, making escape almost impossible. When a horse dies in the streets, according to this dispatch, men and women fight with the dogs for its flesh, "which they eat on the spot, not having sufficient will-power left to carry their booty home to cook."

"Fear and famine," we read, "have engendered a veritable epidemic of insanity, and maniacs of all kinds stalk raving through the streets."

The plague that has the city in its grip, says an Associated Press dispatch, is typhus, and there are no medicines, no disinfectants, and no soap with which to fight it. According to this dispatch, which quotes a British business man just returned from Moscow to Paris, "railway officials in Moscow recently ordered the crowd out of the Central railway station to clean it and found the bodies of five victims of the typhus, which had been lying for days among the peasants sleeping on the floor."

This man reports that "the situation in Petrograd was said to be worse," and a dispatch from Bern quotes an "official statement" that "during December and January, nearly 100,000 persons in Petrograd died from hunger and disease."

## The Overman Committee

Such are the reports which are accumulating daily in regard to the conditions in Russia. For some time there were some people in the United States, and a few in Canada who were inclined to think that the reports from Russia were not to be relied upon, and to believe that the Bolsheviki were not as bad as they were painted. A committee of the United States Senate, presided over by Senator Overman, has been working at Washington with a view to getting at the actual facts. The Overman committee was urged by sympathizers with the Bolsheviki to call as a witness Col. Raymond Robins, who, as head of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia, had had many dealings with the Bolshevik government, and who in some quarters was regarded as friendly to it. What he had to say was, therefore, awaited with special interest.

It developed that while he regards the stories of Bolshevik atrocities as greatly exaggerated, and does not believe Lenin and Trotsky to be pro-German, he nevertheless sees in Bolshevism a grave menace to the democracy of the world, a "fundamental menace." Moreover he says, it is "economically impossible and morally wrong." Thus, remarks the New York World, "out of the mouth of their favorite witness our parlor Bolsheviki stand refuted." Summing up his testimony, he said:—

## Col. Robins' Summing Up

"There is a menace in Bolshevism so much greater, so much deeper, than the people with the seven per cent. brains have seen and told, so much worse than any mere pro-Germanism, that I feel we should use every power of civilization to understand and combat it."

"There has been an attempt made to establish a government based on class hatred. It is economically impossible and morally wrong. The leaders have had in Russia a most extraordinary laboratory for the carrying on of this vast experiment, and it has failed."

"Lenine said to me that it probably would fail in Russia, but he declared they would keep the flame burning there until the world blazed up. It will come first in Bulgaria, and she will stop fighting. It will spread. And when you see a Soviet ruling in Berlin remember that it was the little man who told you in the Kremlin who started the world conflagration. That was in January, more than a year ago."

"He challenged the world. 'You think America is immune,' he told me."

"But your government lacks integrity. Your representatives are really elected for hidden economic reasons. You should put Schwab or Gary in Congress to represent your iron interests instead of lawyers. We will put in the real producers, but not parasites, and we are going to challenge the world with a producers' republic. We may be overwhelmed, but not before we have destroyed all such governments."

"That is the real menace. It is not the criminals. Its decrees will destroy production and create class terror. It is a challenge to the Christian civilization of the world. I believe in political democracy and in the Christian conscience, and they are challenged as they have never before been. And I believe America is the only nation that can meet the issue and save them. No European nation has the cohesion, the faith, to act today."

"But mere force is a failure against an idea, though I would use force unhesitatingly against violence. You can not put out ideas with bayonets. The only answer to a demand for a better human life is a better human life."

## The Propaganda of Bolshevism

In a Washington dispatch we read:—

"To combat Bolshevism in this country, Col. Robins urged that the people be allowed to know the truth about its 'false teachings,' and that existing evils in American economics and social life be remedied by law. Publicity, he added, would prompt the repudiation of Bolshevism."

"The Bolsheviki do not desire recognition by the United States, Col. Robins testified, but they would welcome assistance in restoring the economic life of the country. He explained that the Bolshevik leaders feel that their position as international revolutionaries would be weakened by formal treaties with other governments. Asserting Lenin preferred co-operation with America rather than Germany, Col. Robins said that unless this country took the lead in peaceable restoration of Russia, Germany inevitably would obtain a new foothold."

## Col. Robins' Suggestion

When Senator Overman returned to the subject of Bolshevik propaganda in America and asked what Col. Robins would do to stop it, he replied:—

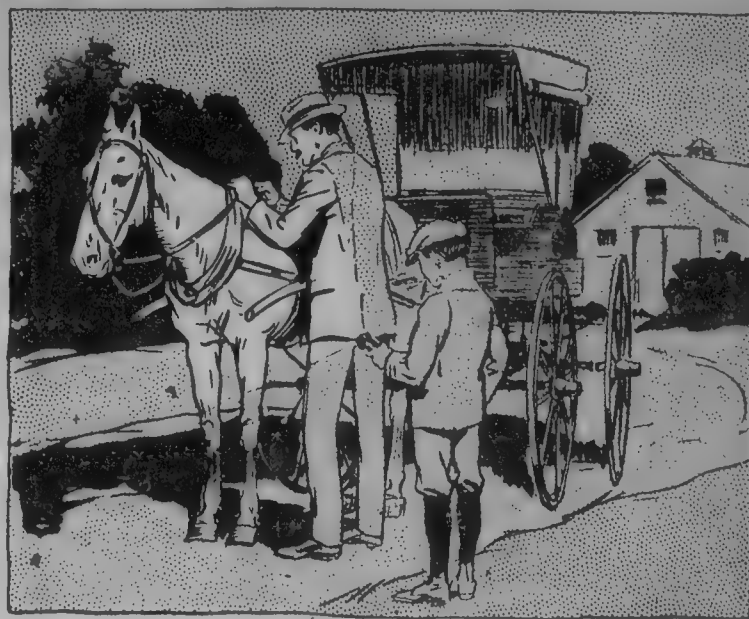
"If this committee will make a report setting forth just what Bolshevism is, I am sure that the vast majority of American minds would repudiate it utterly. If this is followed by intelligent legislation to correct what is wrong in our civilization it would wipe out the breeding spots of unrest. The I.W.W., for instance, and such things, always spring from some economic wrong. Take away the three fears of the workers—the fear of unemployment, of disaster, and of old age and premature death, then you will have for him a land that is worth living in and that he will know and feel is worth fighting for."

## The Line to Hudson Bay

That the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay railway will be urged upon the Dominion government by Premier Norris and Treasurer Brown, of Manitoba, was officially announced at Winnipeg, before their departure for Ottawa, on Saturday. At the recent session of the legislature a resolution was passed, unanimously, urging upon the Dominion government the necessity of hurrying the line to completion as soon as possible, and it has been decided to press the matter upon the federal ministry. Speaking of the matter, Messrs. Norris and Brown, ministers, said that as so much depends upon this work being proceeded with vigorously, the utmost pressure should be brought to bear upon the Ottawa authorities. They are very hopeful that with the help and co-operation of the western members the matter will be decided favorably during their stay in Ottawa.

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Mrs. Carr	by Lake, Sask.	10.00
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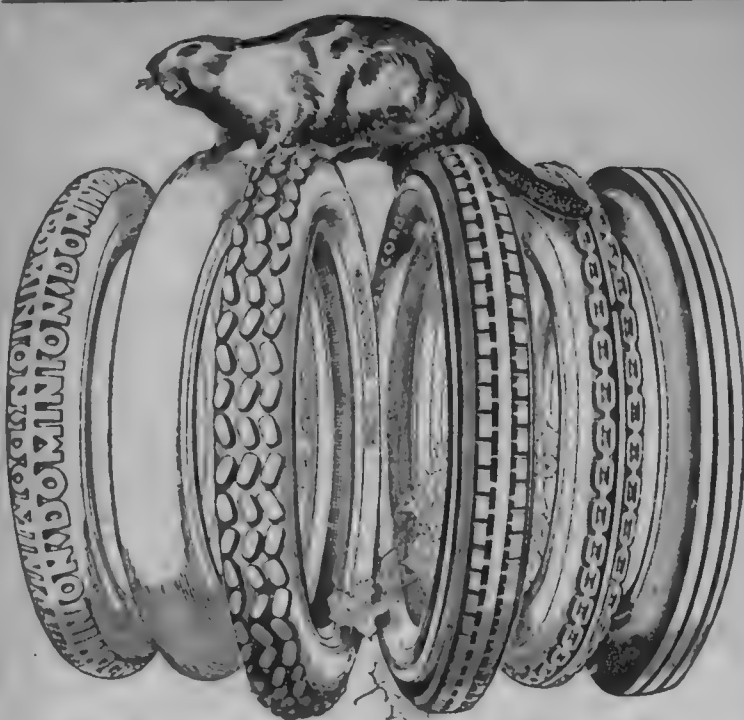
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## Great Canadians

Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's First Prime Minister

By D. C. Harvey

IF we allow Sir John A. Macdonald to speak for himself, there are three well-known utterances which reveal his attitude towards Great Britain, his part in the evolution of Canada, and his method of dealing with men.

The first quotation is found in his last address to the people of Canada during the election campaign of 1891. Speaking of the Reciprocity movement, he said: "As for myself, my course is clear. A British subject I was born—a British subject I will die." In this appeal, which he himself characterized as his "last effort for the unity of the Empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom," Sir John was true to his heritage and youthful training. His father was a Scotchman, who in 1820 had come to Canada with the lad of five years to improve their fortune. His boyhood was spent amongst the Loyalists of Eastern Ontario, his brief education of five years at a grammar school was obtained in the Loyalist town of Kingston, and there also he commenced the study of law and later set up an office for himself at the age of 21. Those were the days when to be a Tory or friend of the government was to be a loyal gentleman, while to be a Liberal or Reformer was scouted as an annexationist or rebel; and Sir John breathing this atmosphere, was a Tory, because he feared secession. Every change of residence which he and his father had made—from Kingston to Hay Bay, from Stone Mills to Kingston—was a change of place rather than of atmosphere, and although Macdonald was "born in a new place" every general election, his frequent births did not necessitate a change of heart.

As a result, his devotion to British institutions became instinctive. It was by instinct that he opposed the Annexation Manifesto of 1849, which was open and unashamed, and also the Reciprocity agitation of 1891, which he regarded as veiled treason, an attempt "by mercenary offers to lure our people from their allegiance." It was equally natural that he should always look to British precedent "in things great and small, from the pattern of a ceremony or the spelling of a word, to the shaping of laws and the modelling of a constitution."

That spirit of compromise which characterized the growth of British freedom can be seen in all the great events of Macdonald's career and was the chief influence enabling him to secure the co-operation of diverse elements whether to form a cabinet or create a constitution. Though it was part and parcel of the great leader's temperament, he was none the less conscious of its value in controlling men. It was this he had in mind in his second utterance, which was a private criticism of Sir Adolphe Caron. "Caron," said he, "is too much influenced by his hates—a fatal mistake in a public man, who should have no resentments." Sir John was too generous to harbor resentment and too diplomatic not to treat an enemy as if he were some time to be a friend. Hence he was able to find common ground in race and religion, to weld French and English into the Liberal-Conservative party which controlled Canada for a generation, to overcome the sectional jealousies of the maritime provinces and to entice into his cabinet such long-standing Liberals as McDougall and Howe.

The third significant utterance is found in a letter from Sir John to Lord Carnarvon in 1885, and shows clearly what he himself regarded as his great work: "With the Canadian Pacific Railway finished and my Franchise Bill become law, I feel that I have done my work and can now sing my nunc dimittis."

To Macdonald's clear vision of the Canadian Federation was added the great railway art to carry Canadian

the heart to the extremities of the union which he had striven to make organic; and now the body which in 1873 was only "in the gristle" by 1885 was "hardening into bone." In his eyes, too, the Dominion Franchise Bill, which created a uniform property qualification for all Canada, was of the utmost importance. To manhood suffrage he was opposed on principle, and he thought it was derogatory to the Federal government to have its electorate determined by the provinces.

His work in this regard was swept away by the Liberals in 1897, but the Canadian Pacific remains, continuing "to pay for its axle-grease" and to recover the people's money from "the gorges of British Columbia."

Macdonald regarded the C.P.R. as the coping-stone of the work which he had been constructing ever since he entered parliament in 1844, as a member for Kingston. Though a mere youth, he became

a member of the government within three years and after the downfall of the Baldwin-La Fontaine ministry he became the most prominent member of the Conservative group who controlled the Canadas prior to confederation. His sympathy with the French Canadians and his broad tolerance enabled him to unite the more moderate French Reformers and his own followers into the Liberal-Conservative party which survived him. Though Sir Allen McNab was the nominal leader of the Upper Canadian Conservatives, it was Macdonald's tact and magnetism which held the party together. Even The Globe admitted in 1900 that "no leader ever opposed so sternly the attempt to divide the community on racial or religious lines." During the ten years preceding Brown's practical move towards federation, Macdonald had every opportunity to see the evils of such racial and religious dissensions; for in these ten years there were as many hyphenated ministries, such as McNab-Morin, Macdonald-Cartier, Cartier-Macdonald—all of which were eloquent of racial and provincial jealousy. The Liberal-Conservative coalition managed to postpone the deadlock for a decade, but it finally came in 1884, and added new strength to the argument for a federative government on the basis of compromise.

A general federation of the British North American province had long been a matter of speculation, but Macdonald, intent upon the practical problems in hand, had not been in favor of the project. It was the breakdown of party government in the Canadas, and Brown's courage in putting patriotism before party that finally caused him to adopt the policy and from that date until his death, Greater Canada was the cause he held nearest his heart. Though he himself preferred a legislative to a federative union, because it would give more strength to the central government, he deferred to the opinion of the majority of the delegates at the Quebec conference and did all he could at the time to hasten the movement with the least amount of discussion lest adverse criticism might defer it indefinitely, but after the union he rather unscrupulously tried to diminish the power which had been left to the various provinces.

His long association with the French-Canadian statesmen, and Cartier in particular, assured the co-operation of Quebec. He won New Brunswick through the tenacity of Tilley and Nova Scotia through the alertness of Tupper and the British instincts of Howe. With Howe silenced, the province which he had created could only merge itself sadly in the greater union. Prince Edward Island he won like a coy maiden by seeming indifference, and British Columbia was captivated by the prospect of a transcontinental railway that would put it in touch with two great seas. This last promise caused him the most anxiety and mis-



Sir John A. Macdonald.



fortune, but its fulfilment was perhaps his greatest achievement.

The years succeeding 1850 saw a boom in railway construction. It was the era of the Grand Trunk and the projected I.C.R. Even as early as 1858 one, Walter Jones, had proposed the C.P.R. to Sir John as a means of anticipating the United States, of opening up the West to settlers and of affording a highway to Australia and India. He put the suggestion aside at the time but remembered it in 1871. Unfortunately his efforts to secure the construction of this railway led to the Pacific scandal—a request for party funds from Sir Hugh Allan, who was negotiating with a view to securing the contract for construction of the projected line. As a result of this blunder Sir John was compelled to resign and spend five years in opposition. During this period he adopted the "National Policy" or protection of Canadian manufacturers at the expense of the consumer, and at a series of political picnics he converted Ontario to the new faith. As a result he was returned to power in 1878 with a huge majority and enabled to complete the construction of the Canadian Pacific. Twice the company had to borrow heavily of the government in order to pay its employees, but Sir John stood by it in face of an alert opposition, a divided cabinet and a critical people, and in 1886 had the satisfaction of seeing the Rockies from the rear of a through train to the Pacific. He then wished to retire, but his friends prevailed upon him to remain, and he died at his work five years later.

Others, like Blake, have had greater intellect, and like Howe, have left behind them a greater political literature, but Macdonald stands first in Canada as a leader of men. Howe was worshipped by his province, which he dominated for a generation and will inspire for years to come, but Macdonald is much more widely known and beloved. About his name a whole cycle of fact and fiction has gathered, but all stories of human interest and kindly intent. In obscure corners of every province men tell of him who ruled others through both their weaknesses and their strength, who was loyal to his friends and exacted loyalty from them both in the interests of his party and in the interests of the great Dominion which he guided into being and watched over until it was able to do for itself.

#### The Earnings of the C.P.R.

Earnings at the rate of 10.97 per cent. on the common stock of the road are shown in the statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending December 31 last. This compares with 15.89 per cent. in 1917 and 16.76 per cent. for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1916. The surplus available for dividends on the ordinary shares of the company, including in that surplus the special income earned, as well as railway account, amounted to \$28,532,373, against \$41,334,214 in 1917 and \$43,585,113 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1916. For the broken period from the latter date to December 31, 1916, the amount available for common dividends was \$29,199,857, or equal to 22.46 per cent. on the ordinary stock. Owing, however, to the fact that the period includes the heavy earnings for the autumn months without reflecting the leaner summer ones, a comparison with this showing is not significant.

#### Gross Earnings a Record

Of the 1918 earnings available for disbursement among holders of the common shares of the road, 7.85 per cent. came from railway account, while special income account furnished 3.12 per cent. The gross earnings of the railway reached the record figure of \$157,537,698, an increase of \$5,148,364 over 1917. A sharp increase in excess of \$17,000,000 in operating expenses, following the heavy increases in wages and equipment, however, reduced the net earnings by over \$12,000,000. The special income, too, fell off by over \$2,500,000. The latter account, nevertheless, was able to show a margin over the three per cent. which the company disburses to ordinary shareholders, while the operations of the railway proper exceeded the seven per cent. dividend portion by nearly one per cent. Operating costs in their ratio to gross earnings last year were as 78.09 to 69.45 in 1917.



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## Political Action in Alberta

Continued from Page 7

with the movement now being undertaken by the U.F.A.

The following resolution, expressing the sentiment of the U.F.A. members, who were also members of the Non-Partizan League, and endorsed by the president of the Non-Partizan League, was carried unanimously:—

"Whereas, the Non-Partizan League has been very successful in maturing the farmers' demand for independent political action;

"Therefore be it resolved that we invite our Non-partizan members to throw in all their resources and influence with this body, and so preserve unity of action."

### Co-operation With Other Organizations

The following resolution was passed, on the motion of L. Proudfoot, Chinook:—

"Resolved that this convention request the executive of the U.F.A. district association to try to make some working arrangements with the other independent political organizations in this constituency, with a view to preventing of over-lapping of effort along independent political lines."

It is intended, of course, that the various district organizations, when perfected, will form a provincial organization among themselves. This was expressed in the following resolution, by H. E. Francis, Bonny Brier local:—

"That this convention appoint a permanent committee, to confer with a like committee, which may be appointed by another district convention, on any matters which may arise affecting mutual interests of said districts."

### Election of Officers

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The following were declared elected: President, H. C. McDaniels, Whitla; vice-president, Mrs. Lura Orr, Seven Persons; secretary-treasurer, Peter Le March, Winnifred; Directors: District No. 1, L. Proudfoot, Chinook; District No. 2, H. E. Francis, Alaskan; District No. 3, P. H. Wedderburn, Bowell; District No. 4, W. E. Teubner, Winnifred; District No. 5, J. J. Evanson, Comrey.

The division of the constituency for organization purposes was decided as follows:—

District No. 1.—To take in all territory north of the Red Deer River, with the exception of townships 23, 24, 25, 26, ranges 1 and 2, and 23, 24, range 3.

District No. 2.—To take in all territory south of the Red Deer River, on and adjacent to the Empress line, and including those townships north of Red Deer River, and not included in District No. 1.

District No. 3.—To include all territory along the C.P.R. main line, as far east as Redcliff and north-east to the Saskatchewan River and to the Saskatchewan River on the south, including the locals Brutus, Tide Lake, Blue Grass, New Holland and Box Springs.

District No. 4.—All territory along and adjacent to the Crow's Nest line, the city of Medicine Hat and the main line east of the city, including Hilda, Schuler district, and bounded on the south by the division line between townships 7 and 8, ranges 1 to 10, and north by the Saskatchewan River.

District No. 5.—To take in all territory between 7 and 8 townships, ranges 1 to 10, to the international line.

### Miscellaneous Resolutions

Resolutions were passed, urging a substantial reduction of the tariff at this session of parliament; recommending better observance of the school attendance law; asking the provincial government to provide increased educational facilities for children in sparsely settled districts; favoring the nationalization of the C.P.R. and a cash payment to soldiers; demanding for the prairie provinces the control of natural resources; urging every effort to re-establish soldiers in civil life on a just and equitable basis; favoring the erection of a soldiers' memorial hall for the district; asking for the completion of the Lethbridge-Weyburn line and bridge over the Red Deer River, on the Hanna-Medicine Hat line; for improved telephone facilities and for the restoration of the district land office at Medicine Hat.



# Farm Women's Council

Recent Meeting in Winnipeg Marks Most Important Step in Farm Women's Organizations

FOR five days last week the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women was in session in the city of Winnipeg. During the first two days the Council of Farm Women met in joint session with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while the important discussion on political action was going on. On the morning of the 3rd, they retired to conduct the business of their own department. A report of the joint sessions was in last week's Guide.

A good deal of the discussion of the first afternoon was taken up on the question of getting the newly enfranchised women voters' names on the voters' lists. While the government in the spring of 1918 granted the franchise to women on exactly the same terms as to men, there has not yet been an opportunity of having the newly enfranchised added to the lists. It was pointed out by one of the members that since there is danger at all times of a dissolution of the House, such at the present time would mean that no provision has been made for the enrolling of the women. Philip Locke, registrar for Winnipeg, while preparing for the War Times Election, was interviewed, but was unable to state just what the situation would be should an election be precipitated before the affair could be completed. It was further pointed out that while some of the provinces used the provincial lists as federal lists, other provinces had separate federal lists. A resolution was introduced asking for the repeal of the War Times Elections Act, and asking further that the provincial lists in all provinces be used also as the federal lists. After long discussion it was decided that since a new franchise bill is to be brought in at this session of the House no action should be taken at this time. It was, however, decided that should there be any indication that this question of voters' lists would not be dealt with, the secretary was to take what action she saw necessary to urge this upon the government. Each member of the council was further instructed to write to a number of the members at Ottawa, drawing their attention to the existing confusion.

Mrs. Brodie's report of her recent visit to Ottawa, as the representative of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women on the committee, which waited upon the government regarding prohibition, was read and adopted. The memorial presented to the government was adopted as it was passed at Ottawa. Later the Interprovincial Council was given an opportunity to present the memorial to the Council of Agriculture, where it received the council's endorsement and was wired to Ottawa.

## Domestic Help

The question of domestic help for the farm homes was next dealt with. Each member reported the steps taken by her provincial organization during the past year. Alberta was successful to some degree in co-operating with the Next-of-Kin. Saskatchewan women were invited to a conference in the office of the Commissioner of Labor for Regina, and as a result of an effort to place city women in farm homes during the busiest season, a few had been so placed. Manitoba had nothing to report since it had not taken very active steps in this direction.

Miss McCallum and Mrs. McNaughtan were appointed a committee to get what information was available regarding a number of women who had come to Winnipeg recently from Great Britain, to do domestic work. The investigation was carried out along the following lines: as prepared by the council in committee of the whole: Are there any other agents than the one in charge of this party of girls? If so by whom employed? Under what terms? How are girls selected? What protection and security are offered to the girls? From what groups are the girls drawn, farm or city, skilled or unskilled? How often do parties come? What wages are asked? Are they proving satisfactory? Much valuable information was ob-

tained. The report which the committee brought in indicated that a vigorous campaign to promote this class of immigration would be launched immediately shipping was free from Great Britain to Canada. In fact some private agencies were already completing plans for this work.

A letter was read from Hon. J. A. Calder in answer to an enquiry regarding a women's department in the department of immigration and colonization. He stated that while it was not at the present time planned to add a distinct women's department it was contemplated that two or three women would be added to the staff of the department to have especial charge of the women's end of the immigration problem. He was later communicated with regarding bonusing of immigrants who come to this country for domestic work. Mr. Calder stated that the bonus system was still existent, but that the government was considering rescinding it in the near future. He further stated that he had issued instructions to the overseas commissioner in London, asking that no further emigration of young girls take place from Great Britain without the express permission of Mr. Calder.

Mrs. McNaughtan, as convenor of the committee on immigration, was instructed to write to Mr. Calder placing before him the facts of the investigation as set forth in the committee's report. Mrs. McNaughtan was further instructed to express the protest of the Interprovincial Council that any steamship company or other private agency should promote indiscriminate immigration. The resolution of the Saskatchewan convention asking that if the government saw the necessity of itself promoting this class of immigration that it send farm women who know conditions to Great Britain to choose young women as would be suitable for work in farm homes on the prairies.

## Work of Committees

The work and scope of the various committees were defined. Mrs. McNaughtan who is convenor of the committee on immigration, is to give special attention to research work along the following lines: Domestic help, mentally deficient, undesirables (U.S.A. and British), shipping, distribution and bonusing, feasibility of having only one channel and that through the federal government. Mrs. J. S. Wood is convenor of the committee on social service, and is to make investigation along the following lines: Prohibition, dependent, defective and delinquent children, infant mortality, rural housing conditions, mentally deficient, mother's pensions. Mrs. Walter Paribby is the Interprovincial convenor on all questions of medical aid. Her work will be taken up as follows: Municipal hospitals, public health nurses, maternity nurses, district nurses, Overseas Nursing Association, Victorian Order of Nurses, municipal nurses and doctors, cottage hospitals, medical inspection of rural schools, public health, free clinics, child welfare, venereal diseases and infant mortality. Miss Finch who is convenor of young people's work is to have special attention to boys' and girls' clubs, teen-age conferences, co-operation with Y.W.C.A. and government institutions and extension work, the foreign-born. Miss McCallum was instructed to prepare something on property laws including dower laws, and to have charge of the publicity work of the Interprovincial Council.

Mrs. Brodie, of Ontario, was made convenor of the committee on marketing. Her work was suggested as follows: Causes of market fluctuations re farm by-products, co-operative marketing agencies, grading system re marketing produce, investigation of packing, margarine (opinion of doctors, drymen, etc), point of contact between producer and consumer, and trade facilities.

The committee on by the government was also formed. The council was enthusiastic, and it was rather to telegraph

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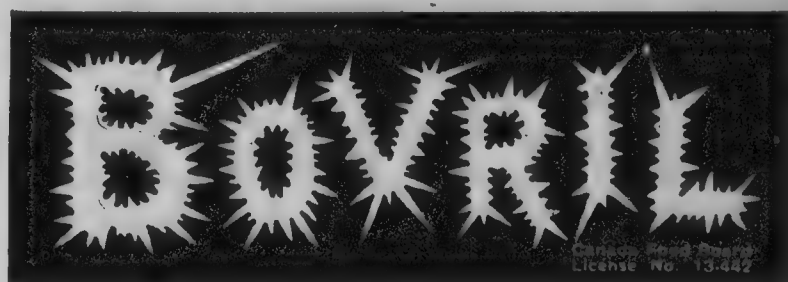
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Washers, Washers, Washers

Mrs. Smilie, convenor of public health for the National Council of Women, to take this matter up, since she was resident in Ottawa, and arrange that through the National Council the bill be made more nearly what the women of Canada might wish.

#### The National Council

Some time was spent discussing the relations of the National Council to the farm women's organizations, and considering the advisability of continuing affiliation to the National Council. While the Interprovincial Council is not overwhelmingly in favor of everything the National Council is and stands for, it was thought that for a couple of years more the National Council might fill a real need in the organized work of the women of Canada. It was decided that as large a representation as possible should be at the annual meeting in June, from the farm women's organizations. Mrs. McWilliams, president of the Local Council of Women, of Winnipeg, spent an evening in informal discussion on the work of the National Council. The proposed platform of the National Council was also under discussion. It was thought that there was a very great need for some organization to prepare a wide social platform which would gather all the planks in this line which women have worked for for so many years. The members of the Interprovincial Council were of the opinion that if anything of a contentious nature, and anything that was in contravention of the principles of the Farmers' Platform were included, there might be the possibility that they would have to withdraw their affiliation from the National Council. It was, however, urged that nothing be done until a draft of the platform was circulated prior to the annual convention.

#### Political Work

Regarding the work which the Women's Section might carry on in the political field, it was decided that as far as possible they would assist in a publicity campaign, as it specially appealed to women. It was urged by the Interprovincial as well the necessity of having a large number of women speakers on political questions, who could assist the men of the association in this work. Every effort will be made by the Interprovincial to prepare and encourage women to assist in this way. It was the hope of the council that there would not be held a political meeting where there would not be a woman speaker.

It is improbable that a meeting of the Interprovincial Council will be held before a second meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In that event the Canadian Council of Agriculture will have altered its constitution to permit of representation from the Women's Sections in the various provinces. A notice of motion was given that at the next meeting an amendment to the constitution would be introduced making the constitution of the Interprovincial Council consistent and compatible with the altered constitution of the Council of Agriculture. The meetings which concluded on Saturday, the 5th, were the most important step in the history of the organized farm women, and cannot but be productive of much benefit during the months to come.

#### An Oil Share Case

A Canadian Press dispatch from Port Arthur, dated March 27, says: "Conceived in iniquity and born in sin, the defendants in this case are guilty of the worst kind of fraud!" was the comment of Mr. Justice Logie after hearing the evidence in the case of McCormack vs. F. C. Carman, president of the Ontario Petroleum company, operating in Bothwell, Middlesex county, Ontario, at the spring assizes of the supreme court here.

The case arose out of the sale of stock in the oil concern to a number of local people, and a subsequent attempt to freeze them out after a big find of oil made the stock very valuable.

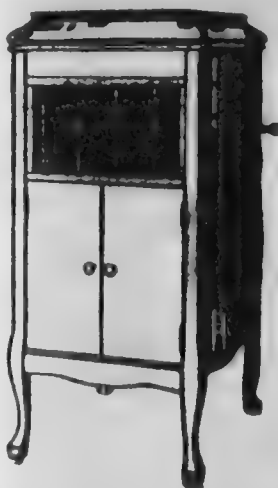
Carman, as president of the company, is claimed to have acquired \$750,000 worth of stock from the treasury, and also appropriated over \$60,000 in dividends. Action was instituted by the small shareholders.

The judge ordered Carman to return the \$750,000 of stock and also the \$60,000 dividends.





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and HAPPY THO' MARRIED, Fred Duprez.  
A1516, 10-inch 90c.

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FRIDAY ON SATURDAY NIGHT? Al  
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Harlan Porter and Knight, and SHE STOPPED  
TO POWDER HER NOSE, Harry C. Browne.  
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I CERTAINLY WAS GOING SOME, and  
WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE, Bert  
Williams. A1321, 10-inch 90c.

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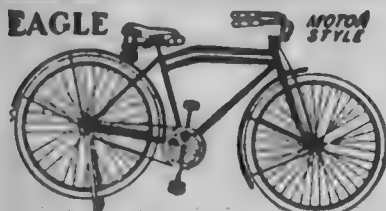
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# The Deeper Life

A Good Friday Meditation

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE symbol of the Christian faith is the cross, and fittingly and inevitably so. The death of Jesus is the supreme event of history. In it are stood up the quintessential elements of Christianity.

Constantine, the first Christian emperor, on his anxious march to that decisive battle, which was to make him master of the Roman world, is said to have seen a heavenly vision—a cross in the sky and under it the words, "In this sign conquer." It was this vision, it is said, which completed his decision to accept Christianity. Whatever be the historic truth of the story, its symbolical truth is indisputable. The triumphs of Christianity are the triumphs of the cross. Any victories that it may seem to win through any other principle are defeats rather than victories.

Our Lord foresaw that the cross would become His throne. "I, if I be lifted up from the earth," He said just before His seeming defeat, "will draw all men unto me." And the deep response of the heart of mankind to that supreme appeal has found its most passionate and poignant expression in the heart cry of the greatest of the apostles. "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, through which the world hath been crucified unto me, and I unto the world."

There is ground for the gravest anxiety if in modern preaching the cross in any degree has lost its pre-eminence. And I think there is no doubt that during the last 20 years it has not had in Christian preaching the commanding place it has always been given in the great Christian preaching. So far as this eclipse of the cross has occurred, and, of course, I do not mean that it has been universal or perhaps even general, Christian preaching has lost something of its grip on human hearts. It becomes then a matter of greatest moment to discover the reasons for this eclipse to whatever extent it has existed. Perhaps there are several causes. The chief one, I believe, has been the intellectual and ethical difficulties which the modern mind has found in the accepted and authoritative explanations as to the meaning and purpose of the death of Christ. Some preachers who had abandoned the old explanations and despaired of finding any that could satisfy them, have, as they said, tried to go on preaching the cross of Christ as a fact without trying to give any explanation. Little wonder if such preachers lost interest in the cross. A fact is nothing without at least a partial understanding of it. Pure mystery and absolute "x" cannot comfort or inspire. The cross of Jesus makes its mighty appeal only to those who can see who think they can see why Jesus submitted Himself to its shame and agony.

This Good Friday meditation then is an effort to show to those to whom the old interpretations may have become unreal why Jesus "endured the cross, despising the shame."

I do not see how Jesus could have accomplished His mission without dying. It is true that all through His holy and beautiful life He was saving men and women. There was power to awaken the good and to rebuke the evil in His presence, in His glance, in His arresting words, in His winning and magnetic spirit. Yet it seems clear to me that if He had not died He would have accomplished little. That seems to me a profoundly true saying of a great scholar: "If Jesus had not died He would not have been a subject for destiny." His death completed His life, and raised His words to a power that apart from His death, they could not have won.

That death did three things that so far as we can see could have been done in no other way.

1. First, it revealed the awfulness of sin.

Sin is just self-will. It is simply the refusal to submit to God. That spirit does not seem in all of its manifestations a very evil thing. It seems, indeed,

a very natural thing. And yet it always holds murder in its heart. Faced with the claims of God the human soul must surrender or hate, and hate always is the germ, at least, of murder. "Hates any man," asks Shylock, "the thing he would not kill?"

The crucifixion of Jesus is just the natural and perfect consummation of the feeling that is in the heart of any man, who, consciously refuses to yield to God. Decide, slumbers in every act of self-will.

There was, we may well believe, no other way to reveal to men what an evil thing sin was than for God to oppose it and be murdered

by it. The murder of the Sinless One is a more tremendous warning against sin than hell can ever be. To bring men to repentance, to constrain them to see what a monstrous thing this seemingly natural and innocent self-will is, the Son of God flung Himself upon the spear points. There was no other way.

2. Over against this supreme manifestation of human sin the cross sets the supreme manifestation of God's love. "But God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." There is a revelation of loyalty, of devotion, of love which only death can make. In no other way could God so overwhelmingly convince men of His love for them, and His passion to save them from their sins. The cross proves that God will stop at nothing to bring men from their sins back to Himself.

That is one reason why we have to think of Christ as God. He is the highest, the most appealing, the most overwhelming manifestation of God. All the rest of the universe, so far as we know it, put together, is not so divine as Jesus. It is not open to us to question whether Christ is God. Our hearts have decided it. Whether the philosophical mind consent or not, heart and conscience worship Christ and give Him pre-eminence.

3. The third necessity that was met in the cross was the need of revelation of what life is. The cross reveals that the highest life, the life of God is the life that loves, and serves and suffers.

God is not the oriental monarch surrounded with luxury and obeisance. He is not the eastern Highest One, buried in eternal calm. He is the loving, yearning, suffering, seeking saviour who came not to earth "to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many."

The cross is the standard of the successful, the fortunate, the God-like life.

"And all through life I see a cross  
Where sons of God yield up their breath.  
There is no life except by death;  
There is no vision but by faith;  
Nor justice but in taking blame  
Nor glory but in bearing shame;  
And that eternal Passion saith:  
Be emptied of glory and right and name."

Who have made the greatest success out of life? The profiteers of the war, rich and secure, or the maimed and broken men who saved others but could not save themselves? The cross will tell us.

"Pa, why do you always insist on my singing when Mr. Brimley comes here?"

"Well, I don't like to come right out and tell him to go."



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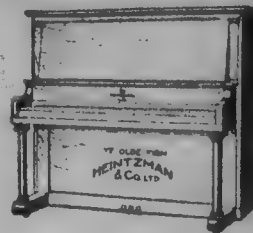
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# The Countrywoman

## Immediate Immigration

**T**HE protest of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women at the promotion of indiscriminate immigration by any steamship company, or other private agency was very timely. Already such agencies have been successful in bringing to Canada a number of immigrants. The report of the committee appointed to investigate this question indicates that there are copious plans to begin an aggressive immigration campaign as soon as shipping from Europe to Canada is free. The investigation was made only so far as one class of immigrants was concerned, young girls for domestic work.

It is to be hoped that when Mr. Calder brings down his immigration and colonization bill, many of the existing defects of the system will be eradicated. The council has Mr. Calder's statement that at least some of them are to be dealt with. Hitherto, the federal government has promoted immigration under a bonus system. Agents who were successful in directing to Canada any number of persons were paid by the federal and provincial governments a certain rate per head. This arrangement is still existent. Mr. Calder, when he was communicated with, stated that the government is contemplating cancelling this at an early date. Instructions have been issued by Mr. Calder to the overseas agent in London, that no domestics are to be allowed to come to Canada without the express authority of Mr. Calder.

While such sentiment was not expressed in a resolution, it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the council that all immigration should be directly under a promotion department of the department of immigration and colonization, and that no private agencies should be operative whatever. It was decidedly the opinion of the members of the council that no bonus should be paid to promote immigration. This, it was felt together with the operation of private agencies, was conducive to corruption and abuse, and certainly not in the best interests of the promotion of desirable immigration to Canada.

It was further the opinion of the council that if the government saw fit to promote an influx of young girls for domestic service, particularly on the farm, it should send only such farm women to secure such help as best knew what was needed for the farm homes of this country. This was embodied in a resolution, and was sent to the minister of immigration and colonization.

## A Sugar Pill

There is a difference of nearly one cent. per pound in the duty on raw sugar and on refined sugar coming into Canada. Canada imports 2,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, and over 743,000,000 pounds of raw sugar. The additional duty on refined sugar means that there goes into the treasury of Canada, as a result, the paltry sum of \$20,000, while it enables the owners of sugar refineries to make an additional profit of nearly \$7,500,000. It is rather an expensive system of collecting revenue, isn't it? It is also rather a remunerative system of collections for the agents, who, in this case, happen to be the nine sugar refineries that are existent in Canada today.

This is the sort of thing that is making the cost of living almost prohibitive. It shows more clearly than any amount of generalities, that the tariff has the effect of making the rich richer, and the poor poorer; of taking from him that hath little, and giving to him that hath much. It is time for at least a revision.

## Hansard Difficulties

The Guide is now sure that it has started something. It would be interesting to know whether, as a result of that "something," a certain man at present in Ottawa feels he is the most flattered man in Canada, or the most utterly discouraged and suspicious.

That man is the western member of parliament who is alleged to have received between 60 and 70 requests from the women of his constituency for Hansard. The disappointing part of the whole thing is that the distracted man cannot comply with more than a small number of the requests.

Some time ago The Guide urged its women readers, and particularly the secretaries of women's clubs to ask their member at Ottawa for Hansard. It seems that a number of the provincial officers urged the same thing. The result is that the western members at Ottawa have been inundated with requests from their constituents for Hansard. Some of those members have

"(e) The supervision of Federal public buildings and offices with regard to the health of the civil servants and other government employees therein.

"(f) The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty, relating to boundary waters, and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health.

"(g) The administration of the statutes mentioned in the schedule to this act, and of acts amending the same, and also of all orders and regulations passed or made under any of the said acts;



Country Home of Frederick Egg, Shellwood, Sask.

replied that each member is allowed only three copies, and these were long since spoken for. Others urge that the enquirers should purchase Hansard at the regular rate.

Now this is something the members of parliament should have rectified. The Guide would urge upon them the uselessness of so much fine speech-making when the galleries are unable to get the full and free effect through Hansard. Now when a man makes a speech to the gallery it is little short of a catastrophe to that man if the eager galleries cannot get every word. And it isn't as if they were trying to economize down in Ottawa. Tons of quite useless stuff are issued from Ottawa every day. While Hansard may not be the best thing to put in the people's hands (speaking for the members only), it seems to be what the people want just now, whereas so many tons of the printed matter dispatched from Ottawa find the waste paper basket. Let parliament put its ear to the ground this year and find what the people want, and give it to them, and minimize on the stuff they don't want.

## The Federal Health Bill

A copy of the government's bill to create a department of health has reached The Guide office. The duties and powers of the minister are defined in Section 4 of the bill, and are as follows:—

"The duties and powers of the minister administering the department of health shall extend to, and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of the health and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the parliament of Canada has jurisdiction; and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters and subjects:—

"(a) Co-operation with the provincial, territorial, and other health authorities, with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts proposed or made for preserving and improving the public health.

"(b) The conservation of child life and child welfare.

"(c) The inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals.

"(d) The supervision as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships, and all methods of transportation.

and all the duties and powers of any minister of the Crown, under either of said acts, or any of the said orders or regulations, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the minister of health.

"(h) The collection, publication and distribution of information to promote good health, and improved sanitation.

"(i) Such other matters as may be referred to the minister by the Governor-in-Council."

Section 6 reads: "There shall be a Dominion council of health, consisting of the deputy minister of health, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the provincial department or board of health of each province, and such other persons, not to exceed three in number, as may be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, who shall hold office for three years. The Dominion council shall meet at such times and places as the minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe."

## Where Do Women Stand?

Every day shows more plainly that the farm men and the farm women of Canada are entering the political field shoulder to shoulder. Women who shunned politics, and evinced a total indifference to all things political, are today entering the new political movement of the organized farmers with all the enthusiasm and inspiration of which they are capable. The recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, where the members of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women were in attendance at the request of the council, showed more clearly than any other single incident that the movement cannot be successfully launched without the whole-hearted backing of every woman, as well as of every man.

The success of the movement does not rest with the Canadian Council of Agriculture or with the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women. Neither does it rest on the provincial officers and the Central office. It rests on the individual men and women who make up the membership of the various local associations and Women's Sections. If they have sufficient faith in the Farmers' Platform, and in this endeavor of the farmers to place 48 western farmers in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, then there can be no failure. For

too long the farmers have on political affairs divided into two camps, each camp cancelling the vote of the other until the farmers voted themselves out of representation. The two parties thus elected to power have never bothered themselves over much about their farmer constituents, or about the building up of the industry which those farmers represented. Now there is only one way to retrieve the harm the old methods have done to the agricultural industry and agricultural peoples, and that is by standing solidly together to elect men to parliament who are their direct representatives.

Women are the largest addition that has ever been made to the electorate at any one time in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Where will their strength be if they too, as did the men, divide into two separate camps? Does the strength of the farm women at least not lie in a united stand with the farm men to have adequate representation of the farm people at Ottawa? As has been pointed out on this page before, there are no special clauses in the platform of the farmers appealing directly for the vote of the farm women, but every clause in that platform deals with a fundamental economic principle, and as such is of even more direct bearing upon the farm women than upon the farm men. Can there be any doubt in the minds of the women of western Canada as to where their political allegiance is due? There is only one place, and that is with the farm men of this country in this new independent political movement.

## Lloydminster Hospital

Hy. C. Rawle, secretary-treasurer of the municipal district of Streamstown, Staphurst, Alberta, writes the U.F.A. Central office regarding the Lloydminster Municipal Hospital plan as follows:—

"As you are no doubt aware we are a joint board, consisting of the town of Lloydminster and the municipality of Britannia, and half of the municipality of Wilton, in Saskatchewan, and the village of Lloydminster and the municipal districts of Wellington, 481, and Streamstown, 511, in the province of Alberta. We have drawn up a constitution, which governs our financial and other procedure. Under this constitution each of the municipalities concerned are responsible to the board for the sum of \$2.00 per day for each patient admitted from their respective municipalities.

"Patients from districts outside the area covered by the board are required to pay at the rate of \$2.50 per day, and on account of the large amount of these outside patients and the difficulty of collecting the fees for them, the board requires two weeks' pay in advance, at the rate stated above.

"In the event of there being any deficiency at the end of the financial year it is provided that each of the said municipalities shall bear their proportion of the deficit. I might say, here, that we have for some time had under consideration some alteration to our constitution to meet such cases as that referred to in the resolution from your Taber local. We feel that it is hardly just for us to have to find hospital treatment to persons who are not ratepayers, or their families, and who pay no tax; therefore, as under our present constitution, it reads that we are responsible for any ratepayer or his family, or dependants, or his servants, or any person who has been a resident of the municipality for at least 30 days.

"I might add that this year and this has been an exceptional one, the cost per quarter-section is about \$4.80, and this includes an additional expenditure of over \$2,000 on heating and plumbing, etc.

"Any further information which I can give you I shall be only too pleased to do at any time."



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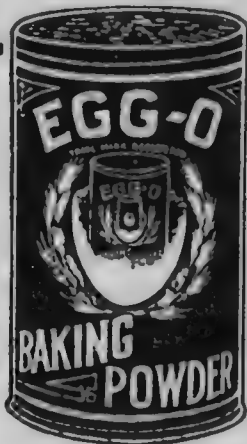


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## What is a double acting baking powder?



A double-acting baking powder is one that starts its action in the mixing bowl and finishes it in the oven.

Ordinary baking powders develop their full strength in the mixing bowl and you have to hurry your cakes into the oven. Then, you are always afraid that the oven is not just hot enough, or that a door will slam or something else happen to cause the cakes to fall.

You don't have to hurry or worry when Egg-O Baking Powder is used. Egg-O rises only partly in the bowl. You may let the dough stand 15 or 20 minutes or longer—doing so will give better results. When put into the oven, Egg-O continues its action—this second action being so steady and strong that a cake is not likely to fall even if it does get an unexpected jar.

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# Farm Women's Clubs

## Service for the Community

Have you got a rural municipal hospital?  
Have you a district nurse?  
Have you a medical man within a reasonable distance?  
Has your district applied for a visit from one of the provincial public health nurses?  
Is your school building all it should be, inside and out?  
Have you a school garden?  
Do the children get at school medical inspection?  
Do the children get at school hot lunches?  
Do the children get at school organized play?  
Do the children get at school supervision during noon hour?  
Do you organize district school field days?  
Do you organize boys' and girls' clubs as junior branches of our organization?  
Do you make a social survey of your district, discover what is lacking and what needs improving, and then by organized effort seek to achieve it?—  
Irene Parlbay.

## Haynes Good Cooks

On Friday evening, March 14, the Haynes local U.F.W.A. held a chicken supper and entertainment in Haynes Church. The ladies had been working hard for some time to make this a success, and the reward of their efforts was a perfect night of moderate temperature, bright moonlight, and a large crowd of hungry supper buyers. There are some cooks in Haynes local. Indeed, you would know that if you could have seen the eagerness with which the bachelors of the district crowded around the jovial auctioneer and outbid each other on the left-over cakes, bread, pies, etc. The entertainment was provided by scholars of the Hopedale and Sartinwood schools, assisted by a few members of the local, and judging by the applause, was well appreciated. A charge of 35 and 20 cents was made, and the sum realized was \$53.45. Haynes local will now be in possession of a nice lot of dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc., and a fine divisional curtain of tapestry for their church.

At our next meeting, a program of work will be drawn up for the ensuing months. There is much community work to be done, and Haynes local is out for work and lots of it. There will be no drones in our hive if we can help it. When our program is complete, a copy will be passed on to The Guide.—Mrs. N. Sage, secretary, Haynes U.F.W.A., Alberta.

## Cory Progresses

Because of the "flu" we have held no meetings for several months. This accounts for my tardiness in sending in the following annual report.

The election of officers of our Women's Section resulted in making as president, Mrs. D. Adair; vice-president, Mrs. A. Hay; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. N. F. Jordan; directors, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. Perstrick, Mrs. Lee, Miss Cameron and Mrs. Adair; sub-organizer, Mrs. F. A. Hardy.

We had a most successful year, as the financial report will show. Our receipts were: Cash on hand, January 1, \$21.45; proceeds from a patriotic evening, \$53.75; donations from Gideon district, \$73.28; donations from Baylston district, \$21.95; from Smithville, \$33.90; from Edzell, \$13; proceeds from a bazaar, \$224.25; from a lecture, \$54; from a quilt raffle, \$25.50; from membership fees, \$46; making a total of \$566.88. Our disbursements were as follows: Donations to local Red Cross, \$365.45; to the Saskatchewan Ambulance fund, \$53.90; to the devastated farms of France, \$54; to general expenses, \$46.78; paid local on account, membership fees, \$26; making a total disbursement of \$558.13.

We did the following Red Cross work during the year: 376 pairs of socks; 259 suits of pyjamas; 27 shirts; nine hospital boots; 50 bandages and seven stretcher caps.

Now that the war is over there will not be such need for patriotic work,

and this year we are planning to promote social interest in our community. We are looking forward to a good year's work. Many of our members' homes have been bereft of loved ones during the epidemic, and our hearts go out to them in sympathy. We much appreciate the woman's page in The Guide, and are always glad of any suggestions the paper can give us.—Mrs. N. F. Jordan, secretary, Cory W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

## Swanson is Original

I came from the city to the country a short time ago. The day after my arrival I went to my first grain growers' meeting, and was so impressed that I joined at once, and am now a full-fledged grain grower, and am canvassing for new members. I began to think, "Here am I, raised in the city, taking such an interest in this work, why not bring in the real grain growers?" It is a sociable gathering, and a great deal of work is accomplished at the same time.

We have made our building more attractive, and are still continuing to do so. Last year we had a picnic, which was a "howling" success, and are hoping that our next will be the same or better, if such could be. We gave \$50 of the money raised at the picnic to the Red Cross. We also have some money to send to the Belgian Relief. The "flu" stopped our meetings, but we have started again. The following is a notice we sent out for a box social, which we held on March 22:—I don't think I've told you before, We number 25 or more; We've adopted the very best plan, To be present whenever we can. Believe me, we can work, Not one of us is a shirk. Our meetings are always exciting, Which makes them more inviting. Come everyone And enjoy the fun. You are sure of a treat, We always have something to eat. Please don't wait, Or you'll be too late.

The 22nd of March is our next meeting. Come, and get a hearty greeting.  
—Mildred Keller, Swanson, Sask.

## Membership Contest

The Eastside local U.F.W.A. was organized in October, by our district director, Mrs. G. F. Root. Because of influenza no meetings were held until the New Year. We have at present ten members on the roll, and are having a two weeks' membership drive, the U.F.W.A. competing with the U.F.A. The losing side is to give a supper at our next monthly meeting. We, the Eastside local of the U.F.A., are decidedly opposed to the increased telephone rates and consider it an injustice on the part of the government, seeing that the present rates are sufficient to cover expenses. It was decided that the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. should meet together for addresses and discussion. It was decided at this meeting also that this association would co-operate with other locals in establishing a rest room in Ponoka. We are still doing Red Cross work here. We regret very much the resignation of Miss Mary Spiller.—Bertha Laycock, secretary, Eastside U.F.W.A., Alberta.

## Harlington Has Library

In reply to your letter regarding our library scheme, perhaps the following will help you to gain the information you seek.

I think the one thing that was most helpful in starting our library was that a number were very much interested in reading matter. After much planning we decided to adopt this method. A committee was formed and given power to make all arrangements. This committee drafted a set of rules. These were brought before the association, discussed and passed. We fixed the membership fee at \$1.50, and we also stated that we would receive donations of books and money. In this way we got a great number of books. It is understood, of course, that all books

donated were to meet with the approval of the committee. Then a gentleman who had a picture machine, and was interested in the Grain Growers' Association, gave us an evening's entertainment, and we added to our purchasing in this way. When we opened our library, we had some 50 books. Now we have in the neighborhood of 70, with more ordered. We have just had the library going a little more than a year, and the interest in it has by no means decreased.

Here the Women's Section consider it best to meet with the men's association, and not separately. There is a program committee, with three ladies, who meet with those appointed from the men's association to draft a program. So far we have only arranged for four or five meetings at a time. If possible, we arrange to have ladies take part in the discussions. Some of the subjects we have discussed are The Tariff; The District Association; The Press; Good Citizenship.—Muriel J. Henderson, secretary, Harlington W.S.G.G.A., Man.

## Little Souris Plans Well

The Little Souris Grain Growers' Association recently held an old-time entertainment and social. Those taking part in the entertainment resurrected old-time frocks jewelry, etc. The men wore frock coats. Some donned their wedding suits, although it was some 20 years since they were worn. A con band supplied most of the music. Mr. Hugh Thornton was leader, and played the mandolin. He will certainly be remembered every time we hear "Old Black Joe." The old time numbers were appreciated. One lady remarked: "Well, nothing beats the old songs; there is such a ring to them."

It was an entertainment easily arranged and put on, and might easily be adopted by other associations.

The following is our program for the year: February, Our Government, Federal and Provincial, and a round table talk on House Cleaning. March, School Lunches, and a round table talk on Laundry. April, Relations of Women's Section to the Community, and a round table talk on Gardening. May, Laws relating to Women and Children, and a round table talk on Children's Clothing. June, Citizenship. July, an open meeting. August, Consolidated Schools, and a round table talk on Fruit Preserving. September, Socialization of Rural Communities and a round table talk on Bread and Scones. October, Rural Municipal Affairs, and a round table talk on Child Discipline. November, The Need of the Young People in the Community, and a round table talk on Should the Girl on the Farm have an Allowance? December, annual meeting.—Edna M. Poole, secretary, Little Souris W.S.G.G.A., Man.

## New Section at Howden

The Howden local G.G.A. held its meeting on the evening of March 14. Mrs. A. McGregor, of Arden, district director, and Mr. Vann, were the speakers of the evening. Mr. Vann gave a very interesting address. Mrs. McGregor presented the work of the Women's Section. There was a live discussion on the topics of the day. At the close of the meeting a Women's Section was formed with nine members enrolled. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. James Connell; vice-president, Mrs. B. B. Graham; secretary, Miss Violet Altree; directors: Miss Kines, Miss Kilburn and Miss Hutton.

One pleasing feature of the meeting was the interest taken in the Women's Section by the men. We may look to Howden for considerable future membership.—Florence McGregor, district director.

## Justice W.S.G.G.A. Organized

There has recently been organized a Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association at Justice, with a membership of 13. Owing to the weather being unfavorable the attendance at our organization meeting was not as large as we expected, but we hope to increase it considerably at a special meeting to

## Getting Every Member to Work

By Irene Parlbay

A successful local means a working local. It is the members who are actually doing something, undertaking some definite responsibility, who are the interested members. For this reason the dividing up of the membership into different communities to take charge of various phases of the work, is one of the first steps a new local should take.

We spoke briefly last week of the program committee and its work; this week let us deal with the library committee, which comes next in importance, for in its charge is one of the most valuable pieces of community work.

The library committee should plan to start a permanent library for the community, and because if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing as well as it is possible to do it, the convener of this committee should write for advice on the care and management of a library, to the librarian of the Extension Department of the University, and follow her instructions from the beginning. This committee should give out and receive back books on library day, take fines for books overdue, keep shelves in order, books clean and mended. They should, while their own library is small, augment it by procuring a travelling library from the Extension Department. They should also order any debating material, or reference books from the "open shelf" library at the Extension Department, for use in preparing papers or addresses on certain subjects. It is best to make the library committee responsible for all these things.

This committee should also endeavor to procure some really good magazines for the club. There are several ways in which this might be done. For instance, each member might undertake to subscribe to one magazine a year, choosing from a list drawn up; these could be circulated, each member keeping a magazine for a week (with a fine for keeping over time), and passing it on in the order arranged until each comes back to its original owner.


Another way would be for the club to donate a certain sum for subscriptions to magazines, or for the library committee to get up an entertainment for the purpose of raising the necessary amount.

For procuring books there are also many ways—money for these can be raised by an entertainment or with the help of the librarian of the Department of Extension, draw up a list of good up-to-date books, ask each member to buy one to start your library, charge ten cents a book for loaning out, until the value of these books has been received, giving a set time for which a book may be kept, and a fine of five cents a week over time. When these books are paid for in this way, you will have a little fund to buy a fresh supply. Put the original ones into the free shelf and charge only for the new.



Mrs. Irene Parlbay






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be held on April 5. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Pentland; vice-president, Mrs. R. Keddy; secretary-treasurer, Miss Violet M. Sandercock; directors: Mrs. M. Werner, Mrs. A. Powell, Mrs. J. Powrie.—Violet M. Sandercock, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Elkin, Man.

#### Royallen's New Section

On March 19, our Women's Club met together and organized under the new name of the Women's Section of the Royallen Grain Growers' Association. We have only five paid-up members, but there are many other women ready to fall in line. The officers are: President, Mrs. F. Howell; vice-president, Mrs. W. Tait; secretary, Miss Alma Tait. We elected eight directors from different parts of the district, and a program committee consisting of Mrs. Maine, Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Murten. We are planning to take up the Farmers' Platform and the different questions of the day, that we should be familiar with in order to vote intelligently. We all feel the need of this study, and if we can only arrange to have these questions presented in an interesting manner, we will be able to keep up the interest of our society. Our club has always been a live one and we are looking for even better results now that we have joined in with the grain growers.—Mrs. F. Howell, Director, W.S.G.G.A., Souris District.

#### Club Briefs

At a meeting of the Connolly U.F.W.A., the president, Miss Roycroft, gave selections from the addresses of Mrs. Root, Jean Stevenson, Miss Davidson and Mrs. Ross, at the Annual Convention in Edmonton, dealing with problems of vital interest to farm women, along the lines of organization, school inspection, etc. Dull, indeed, would be the woman who did not experience a thrill of incentive for increased effort in the way of social betterment, after listening to those inspiring words.

The Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. are planning a cookery sale the last of April, when they expect to make a little cash, besides helping out the bachelors in the busy season.—Miss Margaret Goodbrand, secretary.

Mrs. W. Brooks, secretary Custer local, reports that they recently had a lively meeting with seven members and two visitors present, and they hope to have a series of lively meetings hereafter.

The Standard U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting with the U.F.A., which was very largely attended and very interesting. Every one joined in the question box with great enthusiasm. A committee was appointed by the chair to draw up a resolution to be presented to the local representative, asking for better train service.

A branch of the U.F.W.A. has recently been organized at Gem, Alberta, with a membership of 17. Mrs. Evelyn A. Jones was elected president and Mrs. May Pollock, secretary.

The Cereal U.F.W.A. recently enjoyed a pleasantly-varied meeting, at which they tied and hemmed a quilt, to be sold at auction, discussed the question of sending a box of clothing to the Belgians, listened to a demonstration on home canning by one of the members, and a reading entitled Making Over Ned Skinner, and partook of refreshments, in addition to the regular business.

At a subsequent meeting the program consisted of music, a discussion on How to Dispose of Farm Products to Better Advantage, and Beef Ring, and refreshments.

Eighteen ladies in the district of Swallow have organized a branch of the U.F.W.A. Mrs. Tiffin the secretary, remarks, "The enthusiasm which marked our first meetings gives promise of becoming an exceptionally live and energetic local. We realize there is a great deal of important work to be done but under the able presidency of Mrs. L. Stenber, Swallow local, it is hoped, shall leave its footprints on the sands of time."

Other newly formed locals, with equally bright prospects are: Aspen local, Mrs. Evelyn Warnock, secretary; Brooks and Wetaskiwin, of which Mrs. A. H. Warr was appointed secretary.



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**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.**

Winnipeg, Man.

# Young Canada Club

By Dixie  
Patton

## A Winter Adventure

ONE day last fall my brother-in-law and I decided to herd the cattle into the corral. It was beginning to get cold and we thought a storm would come sooner or later. We started out on horseback, and after riding for miles over the unbroken prairie, we finally sighted them a mile or so off. We had just got them nicely gathered together when the storm, that had been coming for the last while, broke out in full fury. It was a blizzard. In less than ten minutes everything was covered with snow, we could not see the cattle and we were completely lost.

We found shelter in a canyon nearby and stayed there till the storm was over. Next morning we found the cattle a little way down from where we had been. As our horses knew the way we got home safely. But they were completely fatigued from travelling through the deep snow.—Bertha Becker, age 14, High Prairie, Alta.

## A Good Fairy

Once there lived a little boy of about seven years of age, whose name was Harry. Harry's mother and father lived with him in a lovely hut near the woods. Christmas was drawing near, Harry arose from his bed, just the day before Christmas, to see that lying by his mother was a little baby sister. How happy Harry was. He danced around and around the bed, and was very glad to think he would have some one to play with. His father went to the nearest town to get a nurse. So Harry was left to take care of his mother. After an hour or so his father came home with the nurse. Harry went out into the woods to gather some of the fallen branches of the trees for the fire. Snow covered the ground but it was not very cold. While he was busy he heard a noise. He looked up and was very startled to see a fairy standing beside him. The fairy was very kind and told him he would get what he wished for most. Harry told the fairy that he would like to have some Christ-

mas gifts for his baby sister, his mother and his father. The fairy told him to follow her. This he did, and he was led to a beautiful palace of gold with sparkling diamonds for the windows, roses, poppies and many other pretty flowers were growing around the palace (for here it was just like summer, with not a bit of snow on the ground). The fairy led him through the great halls, and at last they came to a very large room filled with many nice presents. Harry chose a ring, a bracelet, and a pretty blue silk dress for his sister, a muff and fur for his mother, and a nice suit of clothes for his father. He then thanked the fairy and returned to his home, trailing through the snow knee-deep. He hid the gifts until the next day. On Christmas day they spent a very happy day together.—Beth McMullin, age 11, Barnwell, Alta.

## A Winter Adventure

Ralph walked along the edge of the snow-drifted slough in silence, close at his heel's followed his faithful friend, Tom, the brown and white Scotch collie. In one hand Ralph carried his gun, in the other a rabbit trap. He

walked on until he came to a rabbit track. "Here is a nice place to set a trap," thought Ralph as he stooped to set the trap. Tom sat down and watched his master. When Ralph turned around from setting the trap Tom held his head on one side in the attitude of listening. "What do you hear old fellow?" asked Ralph, but as dogs cannot talk Tom pricked up his ears and growled. In a second the answer came, the faint cry of a timber wolf. "I suppose they are on my trail," said Ralph to himself. And he started off at a quick walk towards home, as he was a mile from home, he thought he had better make track before the wolves overtook him. Tom kept answering the wolves as they came nearer. A bluff of small trees were on the other side of the fence, as he walked along the cow track, a black shadow emerged from amongst the trees. It was a wolf, sure enough. Ralph raised his gun and shot but missed. Then the wolf howled and was answered by a number of others not far away. Ralph started off to run, the dog after him, he had about 200 yards to go to some large trees, as the other trees near by were young and would not bear him. He got there

just in time and took Tom up the tree with him. The wolves growled and scratched at the tree, but their prey was out of reach. It was early in the morning when the wolves left the tree, and Ralph Stevenson and Tom, walked safely home to tell their adventure.—Majorie V. Holmes, age 14, Moosomin, Sask.

## Spring in Fairyland

The fairies were very glad that spring was coming, and they were all in a hurry and scurry when it started to get warm and the snow started to go away. They made little hammocks out under the trees so that when the leaves grew on the trees again it would be nice to lie out there and swing when it was so hot in the summer time. The fairies all like summer much better than winter and are quite willing to prepare for it to come.

They got out their machinery and fixed it up so they could work in the fields of fairyland and grow wheat for the soldiers in Europe.

When they had prepared their machinery they all began to make suits for themselves. They all made a suit of gold trimmed with silver, and fairy caps trimmed with green. When they put these suits on they looked so much alike that it was very hard to tell them apart. I am sure that when spring came the little fairies were prepared for it.—Mildred Stewart, Hardy, Sask.

## A Winter Adventure

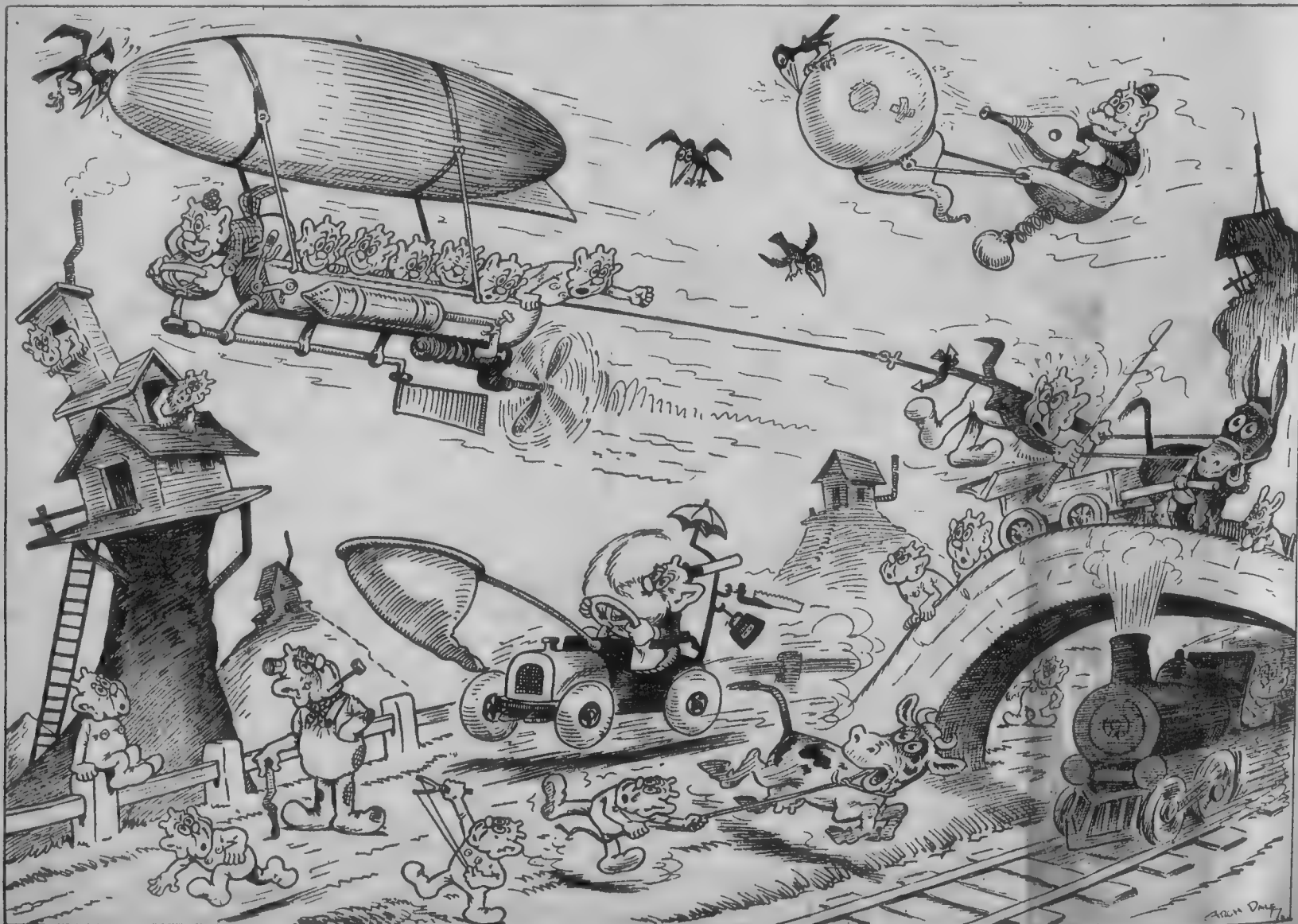
Once some friends of ours were out walking and they saw a bear. They did not know what to do, or if they should run or not. So the bear came up to them and made friends with the men. The men went home and told their folks about the adventure. The next day they went down to the lake and fished. They caught about 40 fish that day. As they were going home they saw the bear and it followed them home. The men caught it and put a chain on it. The children got the bear tamed. After a few weeks the bear got away. The dogs got after it and it got lost.—Ethel Olson, Mirror, Alta.

## THE DOO DADS GO FLYING

THE Doo Dads have been reading the newspapers that are full of stories of men about to try to fly across the Atlantic. They were very much excited over it all and Percy Haw Haw decided that they must not let mere men beat them making such a trip. So they built a very newest model of a passenger flying machine, and have as their motto: "Around the World of Doo in a Day." Percy is at the wheel.

There is great commotion in the land of Doo over the flight of this wonderful machine. The lucky little fellows who were able to go as passengers are wearing very broad smiles. They better not feel too glad for one little fellow who was left behind has a catapult that might cause hurt to some one of them. Old Doc Sawbones is perfectly sure that this time someone is going to get hurt, so he has fastened a net, to catch any Doo Dad who may fall, to his car, and is tearing along at a terrific speed. He is going to do some damage himself, for the Hobo is directly in the way of his car. The farmer Doo Dad, going to market, was unlucky enough to get his coat-tail caught by the anchor. He is going to have a free ride up in the air. Flannelfeet, the Cop, has his own balloon, and he is following the flying machine to see that no pirate machines try to stop the Doo Dads from making the wonderful first long trip.

The Doo Dads are in danger of getting a kink in their necks, they have spent so much time gazing up into the sky to watch for the wonderful machine. The two looking out from the house have a pretty good view. Old Brindle, the Doo Dads' very quietest cow, has decided that if such terrible machines as that have come to live in Doo-land it is no place for her.





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and gets every last drop of cream

over 700 times a year you use a separator—get the best—find out all about the

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Self-Balancing  
**CREAM SEPARATOR**

Besides giving you all the cream—at any desired density—you have the lightest-running machine on the market and the easiest to clean. Perfect self-balancing bowl. A boy can get as good results as the expert. Cream flows from bottom of bowl—no flushing necessary. Gearing gives full grip. No numbered discs to confuse—a child can put them together in the dark.

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Hinged mechanism in base gives easy access to moving parts. No oil cups or holes. No vibration. No intricate parts—one tool fits all parts.



### 30 Day Trial

Make fair test possible—use it 60 times then decide. We guarantee that the bowl will keep in perfect balance during entire life of separator.

If your dealer hasn't a sample write us direct.

**Western Anker-Holth Co.**  
53 VICTORIA ST., WINNIPEG, Man.

### Canadian Cattle for Britain

Continued from Page 28

ference, on April 28, 1917, a resolution was adopted: "That the embargo on Canadian cattle be removed as speedily as possible." But no steps have as yet been taken to give effect to that resolution.

Sir John Lindsay writes that the committee of the Glasgow council in charge of the matter are now urging the British government to act, and are pointing out that "in view of the present shortage in Great Britain of store cattle and dairy cattle—a shortage which has become more and more acute—legislation should at once be introduced to give effect to the above-noted resolution of the Imperial war conference two years ago, and thus enable breeders in Canada to make arrangements now for the raising of stock suitable both for stores and dairy purposes, in order that supplies of store and dairy cattle may be available as soon as possible, to be shipped into the United Kingdom."

### Restrictions on Immigration

In the House, at Ottawa, Hon. J. A. Oulder, minister of immigration and colonization, introduced last week the government immigration bill. The measure will generally extend restrictions on immigration. The bill extends the time during which immigrants may be deported from three to five years. Officials who may be in charge of government boats will be responsible for the carrying out of the law, just as are officials of ordinary transportation companies.

The prohibited classes are extended. Those, who for physical or mental reasons are not likely to be able to earn their own living, will be excluded. A literary test will be set up, and those unable to read will not be permitted entry. Persons will also be excluded who believe in the overthrow of constitutional government by force or violence, and enemy aliens who have been interned or deported from Canada or any Allied country.

The government's power by order-in-council to prohibit certain persons from entering Canada is extended.



"Empire" Hydrated Lime is a uniform product, manufactured by processes which remove impurities and the physical defects found in lump lime when it comes from the kiln. Every pound and ounce of it is useful and active in every possible mixture in which it can be used. Every useful property of the original lime from which it was manufactured is present in the Hydrated product.

### For Concrete Work

The addition of a small percentage of "EMPIRE" Hydrated Lime—say ten pounds to each bag of cement—gives greater strength, lubricates the mass, increases the density and uniformity; waterproofs, by filling up all the voids, and makes a smooth finish job.

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"EMPIRE" Hydrated Lime makes a smooth, plastic, easily-worked putty, that will produce a clean, white wall—free from pits, blisters, fire or chip cracks.

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Mortar made from "EMPIRE" Hydrated Lime is much higher in tensile strength than lump lime mortar, because it contains no inert matter—it is all pure lime.

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NO WASTE. EVERY POUND IS GUARANTEED. PUT UP IN PAPER OR JUTE BAGS. SOLD EVERYWHERE IN WESTERN CANADA.

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WINNIPEG



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It is easy to use—any woman can apply it. Just open the can and brush it on. It stains and varnishes at one operation. Its colors are light-fast and sun-fast.

Go over the old furniture that is marred a bit or is losing its beauty of finish.

Put VERNICOL on the floors. It stands wear and tear.

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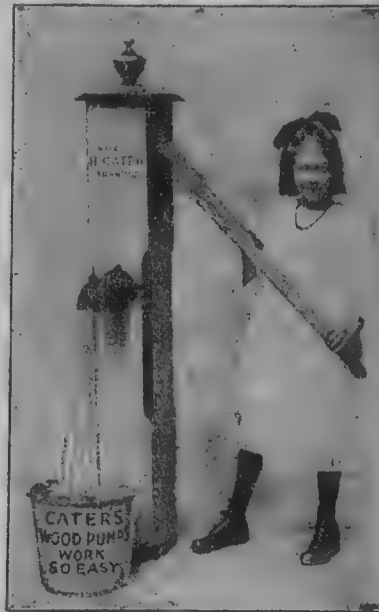
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The Home of the Heintzman & Co Piano and the Victrola  
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We are Expert Watchmakers. We do work Promptly and guarantee it. Charges are moderate. Mail your watch and see.

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 780. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

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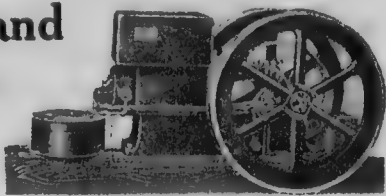
Write for our special direct-from-factory prices, f.o.b. your station, on small quantities and car-load lots.

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In the MECO ENGINE you get the utmost in workmanship, construction and design, assuring many years of hard and satisfactory service. Few parts to get out of order. Before buying an engine be sure and investigate the MECO first. Full information furnished gladly. Write us.

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	Gasoline Engine with Magneto	Kerosene Engine with Magneto
2 H.P. Wood skids. Weight, 390 pounds	\$ 90.00	\$102.50
3 H.P. Wood skids. Weight, 520 pounds	127.00	138.00
4 H.P. Wood skids. Weight, 790 pounds	164.00	176.50
6 H.P. Wood skids. Weight, 1060 pounds	211.00	218.00
8 H.P. Wood skids. Weight, 1400 pounds	285.00	308.00
12 H.P. Wood skids. Weight, 1850 pounds	381.00	412.20

If required with Battery Equipment, instead of Magneto, deduct for 2, 3, and 4 H.P., \$21.00 Net. For 6, 8, and 12 H.P., \$22.00 Net.

Prompt Shipment Guaranteed On All Lines

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150 SECOND AVE. South SASKATOON, SASK.

### You Win—but you don't have to die

*An advertisement to farmers in their "twenties" and "thirties"*

\$5,000 or \$10,000 would come in mighty handy to you to-day, wouldn't it?

Think, then, how much more valuable it will be to you at fifty-five or sixty.

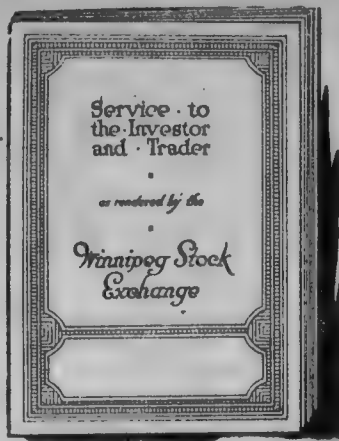
Of course, you'll say, I'll have been successful and won't need it then. But stop! You may—and if you do, you'll need it more than you do to-day.

Your producing years will be about over and ready money, or a guaranteed monthly pension, will mean all the difference between a dependent and an independent old age.

Man, there's a big idea back of Imperial Endowment insurance—one that will prove mighty interesting to you. Write today for our booklet "Penniless Old Men" which gives full particulars. A post card will bring you a free copy.

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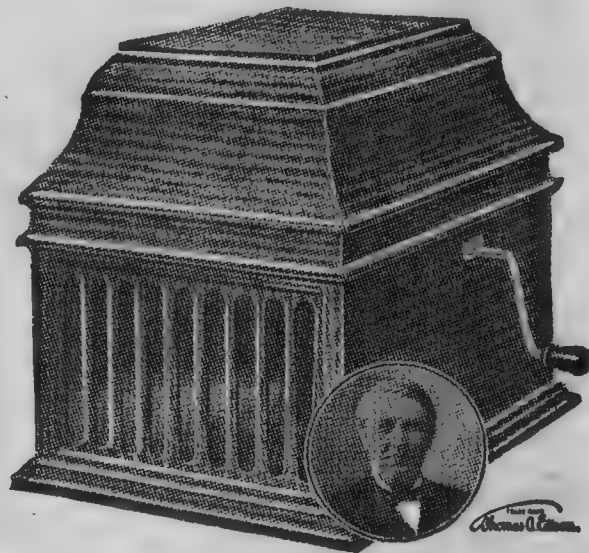
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IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, April 11, 1919.

**OATS**—The market here has been mostly dull and weaker since a week ago. While American markets have displayed considerable strength, there has been a continued lack of demand for our cash oats, and stocks continue to accumulate. In spite of the proximity of the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes, there is no apparent outlet for these stocks, and it seems natural to expect lower prices, under such conditions.

**BARLEY**—This commodity has worked slightly lower during the week. There was some export business done but the United States government have placed an embargo against shipments of our grain through their ports on account of congestion. This has put a damper on the operations of local exporters, and lower prices are following.

**FLAX**—A good cash demand and light offerings have resulted in higher prices. The advance in May futures since a week ago is ten cents.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Year ago
Oats	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	94
May	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	90 1/2
July	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	..
Barley	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	..
May	360 1/2	364 1/2	363 1/2	364 1/2	365 1/2	355 1/2	386 1/2
July	353 1/2	358 1/2	361 1/2	358 1/2	359 1/2	347 1/2	383 1/2

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movements of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 9, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	3,426	3,763	434,544
	Oats	15,881	58,260	969,959
	Barley	2,476	1,674	122,154
	Flax	1,739	..	3,840
Moose Jaw	Wheat	9	21,805	944,988
	Oats	62,906	83,030	480,715
	Barley	..	6,297	82,147
	Flax	631	..	6,862
..	Rye	..	1,461	..

## THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 10, 1919.

**OATS**—Good demand for small offerings of No. 3 whites at May price to 1 cent over. No. 3 white closed at 65 1/2 to 66 1/2 cents. No. 4 white oats at 61 to 65 cents.

**RYE**—Elevators took No. 2 at May price; milling demand moderate. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.64 1/2.

**BARLEY**—Prices 1 to 2 cents lower; demand fair and offerings larger. Prices closed at 95 cents to \$1.04.

**FLAXSEED**—Steady at Duluth May price to 4 cents under for No. 1 spot and to arrive. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.81 1/2 to \$3.85 1/2 on spot and to arrive.

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending Saturday, April 12, 1919, as follows:

Cattle, 2,661; sheep and lambs, 12; calves, 56; hogs, 3,810.

The run continues about normal for this season of the year and the probabilities are that for a week or ten days livestock receipts will show a slight falling off on account of the country roads being in bad shape. All prices continue fairly firm, but with the near approach of Easter, we would not be surprised to see prices on finished stuff just a shade weaker, especially on fat cows. Should this prove to be the case we believe that any weakening will be fully regained and perhaps be firmer than ever by May 1. The demand for stockers and feeders for shipment to country points is steadily increasing, and with most of the shipments now coming forward being accompanied by "clear health certificates," the Southern buyers are bidding pretty freely on the good stuff. The result is that the price on this class of stuff will not be lower, in fact, may be some stronger. Real choice feeders, showing plenty of breeding, are changing hands up to 13 cents, with the common to good kind at 11 to 12 cents. Stock heifers at 9 to 11 cents, according to quality. Very few sheep coming forward and practically no breeding ewes.

The hog market still continues to show strength with selects today quotable at 20 1/2 cents. Boars, however, are a drag on the market and are quotable at from 4 to 7 cents.

Do not forget to secure "clear bill of health certificate" before making cattle shipments.

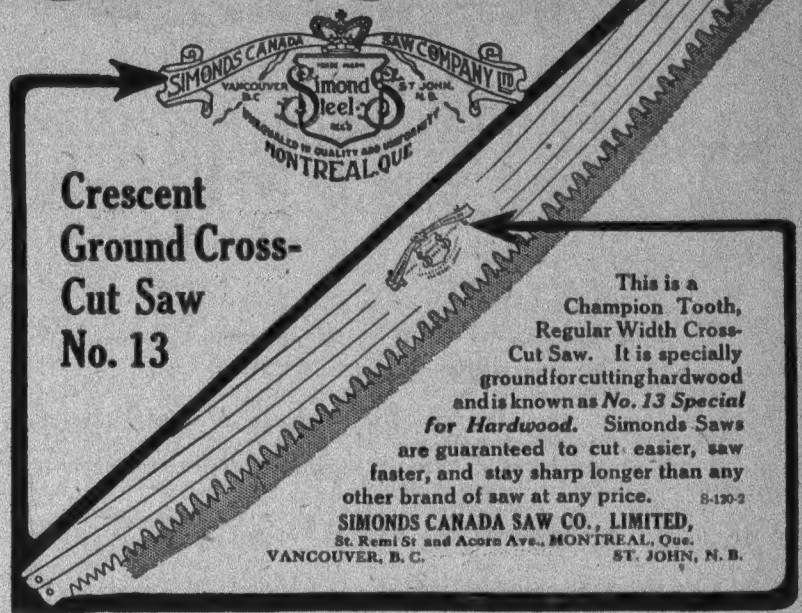
The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	T11	T12	T13
Fixed Year ago	224 1/2	221 1/2	217 1/2	211 1/2	199 1/2	190 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	208 1/2
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	212	212	207

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 7 to April 12 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 7	170	72 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	64	103 1/2	98	92 1/2	91 1/2	365 1/2	356 1/2	340 1/2	165
8	170	72 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	64	103 1/2	98 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	369	360	344	165
9	170	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	371 1/2	362 1/2	346 1/2	161
10	170	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	62 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	366 1/2	359 1/2	343 1/2	155
11	170	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	62 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	365 1/2	359 1/2	344 1/2	161
12	173	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	364	360	345	162
Week ago	..	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	360 1/2	351 1/2	335 1/2	165
Year ago	177	95 1/2	91 1/2	91	89	85 1/2	167	162	145	135	358 1/2	351 1/2	361 1/2	..

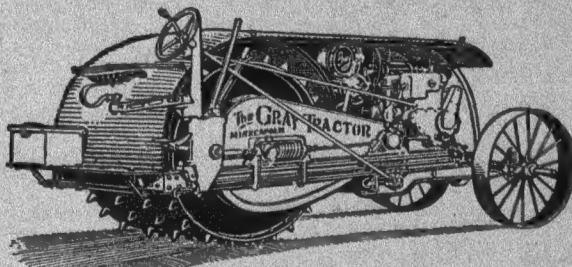
# SIMONDS



**Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw No. 13**

This is a Champion Tooth, Regular Width Cross-Cut Saw. It is specially ground for cutting hardwood and is known as No. 13 Special for Hardwood. Simonds Saws are guaranteed to cut easier, saw faster, and stay sharp longer than any other brand of saw at any price.

**SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED,**  
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave., MONTREAL, Que.  
VANCOUVER, B. C. ST. JOHN, N. B.



## The Gray Tractor Owner Starts Early Because—

### THE WIDE DRIVE DRUM

- 1—Goes through soft spots in the field.
- 2—Has sufficient traction for all soil conditions.
- 3—Works on plowed land without leaving ruts or wheel marks in the field.
- 4—Will prepare your fields without injury to seed bed. It does not pack the land.
- 5—Rolls the land ahead of the plow.
- 6—All working parts enclosed and running in oil bath.

Write for information about the special side-arm hitch and other exclusive features.

Quality is built into it. You get service out of it.

## Gray Tractor Co. of Canada Limited

307-9 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.  
Alberta Representative:  
M. D. Peever, 24 Mason & Risch Building, Calgary, Alberta.

**Eggs**—This market is fairly steady under increasing receipts. Country shippers are receiving 40 cents delivered, and these eggs are jobbing at 42 cents to 45 cents.

**Poultry**—This market remains unchanged. A few live fowl are being received, costing 25 cents, and chicken, 27 cents; but these are the only varieties on the market.

### Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw

**Eggs**—Receipts continue to increase, being now slightly over the consumptive demand. Retailers are paying \$11.25 to \$11.50 in a jobbing way, while 35 cents is reported to be the prevailing price at country points. A car of 500 cases at 40 cents Regina is reported rolling Montreal.

**Poultry**—Practically no poultry is being marketed at this season of the year, and storage stocks are relied upon entirely.

### Calgary

**Eggs**—With increasing receipts this market has declined during the past week, and prices are now reported to be on the storage basis, 33 cents to 35 cents loss off delivered, being the price paid to country shippers. These are jobbing at \$13.00 to \$14.00. A further decline is reported to be possible.

**Poultry**—No live poultry is reported arriving. Storage chicken and fowl are moving freely, with chicken retailing at 40 cents to 42 cents, and fowl, 35 cents to 38 cents.

### Edmonton

**Eggs**—Receipts have increased considerably on this market, and prices are declining. Most firms are quoting \$10.50 to \$11.00 per case, f.o.b. country, cases included, and current receipts are jobbing at 42 cents to 43 cents.

**Poultry**—Storage stocks are considerably reduced, fowl moving in a jobbing way at 30 cents to 35 cents, and chickens, 35 cents to 40 cents, with the retail prices 3 cents to 5 cents higher.

### EXPORT

**Eggs**—From March 12 to April 3, inspections have been made on 8,825 cases for export. About 22 cars; most of these have already been shipped. It is rumored that sales as high as 52 cents, f.o.b. seaboard, have been made recently. A report was current today that the British market had declined during the past few days, and that for the present the export demand was off, but we have no official confirmation of this so far. Exporters state that it costs about 5 1/2 cents per dozen to pack, grade and deliver to seaboard for export. In addition to this there is the difference in exchange, which adds to the cost. Sterling exchange is quoted today at \$4.63, which is 20 cents below normal.

**Poultry**—Application has been made by cable for additional ocean refrigerator space for poultry. This was made on request of exporters.





## MOSLER VESUVIUS PLUG

**"The  
Quality Plug"**

Backed by  
19 Years of Leader-  
ship in Spark Plug  
Manufacture.

*"The Vesuvius is my answer to the exactions of the modern motor for the development of a superior type of spark plug." —A. R. MOSLER.*

In the cross-section illustration, note the double steps of the Vitite insulator. It double-seats in the gaskets—top and bottom—distributing the pressure over its whole body, instead of a mere ¼ inch of shoulder—preventing breakage.

The completed core is assembled under patent No. 1,218,298 granted A. R. Mosler—on a gas-tight center core assembly.

With shell of highest quality steel—electrode of nickel manganese wire, that will not pit or corrode—hand-assembling and adjustment of all its parts—and careful testing at every step of manufacture, this is a Plug that insures perfect service under any and all conditions.

**Sold in Canada at \$1.50 each.**

Vesuvius Tractor Plug—with Unbreakable Mica Insulation—the plug for Tractor, Truck, and high-powered Car—\$2.50 each—all dealers.

"Mosler on Spark Plugs" written by A. R. Mosler—authority on ignition problems—sent free. Tells the right plug for all motors. Address

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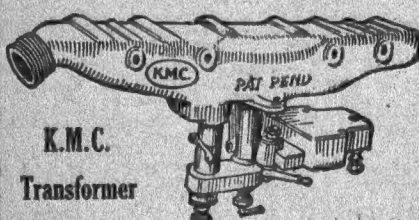
## Make Your Ford a Tractor

—yet still retain your car for pleasure. Design and material of highest quality. All gears enclosed and run in oil. Equipped with shock absorbers. Strong steel drive wheels—steel construction throughout. Plows six acres a day with two 14-inch bottoms; also seeds, harrows, harvests, etc.



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Converts your Ford into a tractor that will do the farm work equal to four good horses. Fitted with



**K.M.C.  
Transformer**

The only transformer guaranteed to successfully burn kerosene in Ford cars. Gives 20 per cent. more power, 50 per cent. increase in mileage, and 100 per cent. saving in fuel cost. P.O.B. Winnipeg, \$48.00.

**W.D.C. COOLING SYSTEM**  
which changes the water in cylinder six times a minute, positively preventing overheating under tractor conditions. Write for facts.

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Send me particulars of Ford-A-Tractor

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

### Livestock Shippers

Under existing United States regulations it is compulsory for all stock going South to be accompanied by a clean bill of health certificate in duplicate. Therefore, in order to be in a position to offer stock to Southern buyers and thus take advantage of the competition afforded by these buyers, being able to bid on your stock, it is to be urged that each shipment be accompanied by this certificate.

The veterinary fee for issuing this certificate is 25 cents per head, with a maximum charge of \$2.00 per car.

These certificates can be obtained by applying a few days prior to shipping to the nearest regularly-appointed veterinary surgeon in your federal electoral district,

and for your information and assistance we have prepared a list showing appointments and their location. This list will probably be enlarged, and further appointments made from time to time. If in doubt whom to apply to communicate direct with Dr. J. B. Still, Winnipeg, for Manitoba, and Dr. M. Barker, Regina, for Saskatchewan.—U.G.G. Livestock Dept.

### Leech's Hogs at Brandon.

In the report of Brandon Swine Show, one of Philip Leech's Yorkshires was reported in The Guide to have gained 114 pounds in seven days, instead of seven pigs in seven days, as the actual gains run to qualify for the 220-pound weight clause.

## United States Winter Wheat

*Department of Agriculture Issues a Forecast of a Crop of some  
837,000,000 Bushels*

**T**HE United States Department of Agriculture has issued a forecast that the winter wheat crop would total 837,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever grown, aroused immediate speculation as to the cost to the government of such an enormous yield. Under the bill passed by congress in the closing days of the last session, the government is obliged to pay the difference between the guaranteed price of \$2.26 per bushel, and the world market price for every bushel, not only of winter wheat, but of spring wheat produced.

The total value of the winter wheat crop on the basis of an 837,000,000 bushel crop forecast would be \$1,891,620,000. The spring wheat crop soon to be planted, cannot be estimated at this time, but department of agriculture officials today predicted it would range between 225,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels, which would increase the total value of the nation's wheat crop to approximately \$2,500,000,000.

Today's forecast also indicated that the United States will have a greater surplus than ever before. The United States requires for its own yearly consumption about 5.3 bushels of wheat for each person in the country. With approximately 110,000,000 people in the United States and adding approximately 75,000,000 bushels of wheat which is necessary for seeding purposes, the demands of this country this year are estimated at more than 650,000,000 bushels.

### Surplus of 450,000,000 Bushels

With a spring wheat production estimated at from 225,000,000 to 300,000,000, it would appear that the surplus available for export would be in the neighborhood of about 450,000,000 bushels.

What these figures mean is indicated in statistics showing that before the war, the United States exported on an average of 100,000,000 bushels yearly. During the war the greatest quantity exported in any year was about 335,000,000 bushels, so that the available supply will be above the minimum ever exported even when practically all the warring allied and neutral nations were depending upon the United States as the main source of their food supply.

This year's winter wheat crop, if no unfavorable conditions develop between now and the time of harvest, will be 152,000,000 bushels larger than the previous record produced in 1914, and 348,000,000 bushels more than was grown last year.

Production of winter wheat last year was 558,449,000 bushels and in 1917 it was 412,901,000 bushels, while the record crop of 684,990,000 bushels was produced in 1914.

### Conditions of Crop

The conditions of the crop on April 1 last year, was 78.6 per cent. of a normal, while in 1917 it was 63.4, and the average of the last ten years was 82.3.

There was an increase in condition from December 1 last year to April 1 this year of 1.2 points, compared with an average decline in the last ten years of 5.9 points between those dates.

The forecast of production of winter wheat this year is based on the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop harvest.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 90.6 per cent. of a normal against 85.8 on April 1 last year, 86.0 in 1917 and 88.6, the average condition for the last ten years on April 1.

The production of rye was forecast by the department of agriculture at 101,000,000 bushels, compared with 89,104,000 bushels last year, 62,933,000 bushels in 1917.

### Condition of Winter Wheat

The department of agriculture issued a statement commenting upon the condition of winter wheat, saying:—

"Ninety-nine and eight-tenths per cent. is the highest percentage on record on the largest acreage ever planted in this country. The condition improved during the winter, an unusual occurrence

due to the very favorable winter weather, particularly the absence of alternate freezing and thawing, which appears also to have resulted in a minimum of winter killing. A striking feature of the present situation is a uniformly good condition in practically all wheat-producing states, ranging from 104 in Ohio down to 96 in North Carolina, among the states having 1,000,000 acres or more. The lowest figure reported from any state is 89 in Wisconsin. Kansas, with approximately 11,000,000 out of the United States total of 49,000,000 acres, shows a condition of 101. The present moisture conditions throughout the entire country, with unimportant local exceptions, are very favorable.

"The winter wheat promise on April 1, of 837,000,000 is nearly double the yearly average production in the United States for the five years before the war (442,000,000 in 1909-1913) and is nearly 50 per cent. larger than the production during the war years 1914-1918, when the average was 562,000,000.

"The condition of the crop is higher than has been reported on April 1, since 1882, and the indicated yield is higher than any actual yield in any year with the exception of 1914, when the yield per acre was 18.5 bushels per planted acre following on April 1 condition of 97.6."

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

tariff readjustments are made, ought to satisfy all reasonable men.

The daylight saving mix-up was solved tonight, insofar as parliament is concerned, after Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Railway Board, had delivered judgment, in which the board, on the score of lack of jurisdiction, refused to interfere with the railways who have advanced their clocks in order to put their train service on the same basis as that of the United States railways. On the eve of the adjournment tonight, Sir Thomas White announced that the decision having been given, parliament will, on Monday, adopt Ottawa time, which is the same as that of the railways. This probably closes the matter for the session, and communities will be left to follow their own inclination in regard to the adoption of railway time.

### Beresford Plowing Match

The Beresford Plowing Match and Gas Tractor Demonstration will be held on Thursday, June 26, on the farm of Jas. Chapman, sec. 1-9-21, adjoining the village of Beresford, Man. Over \$500 are offered in cash prizes which will be supplemented by several special prizes.

### Quebec for Beer and Wines

By a majority of nearly 100,000 votes, the province of Quebec pronounced itself in favor of legislation permitting the sale of light wines and beer on the referendum voted on last Thursday. At least 50 per cent. of the voters went to the polls out of the 400,000 registered.

The new liquor legislation which will be given effect as a result of the referendum, will come into force on May 1.

## Professional Directory

### Barristers

**FERGUSON & MACDERMID** (John D. Ferguson, K.C.; F. F. MacDermid; L. McK. Robinson; J. E. MacDermid). Special attention paid to farm business. Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

**H. DAVISON PICKETT, B.C.L. (Vind.) LL.B. (Sask.)**, Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public, Etc. Special attention to Farm Law and Estates. 211 Hammond Building, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

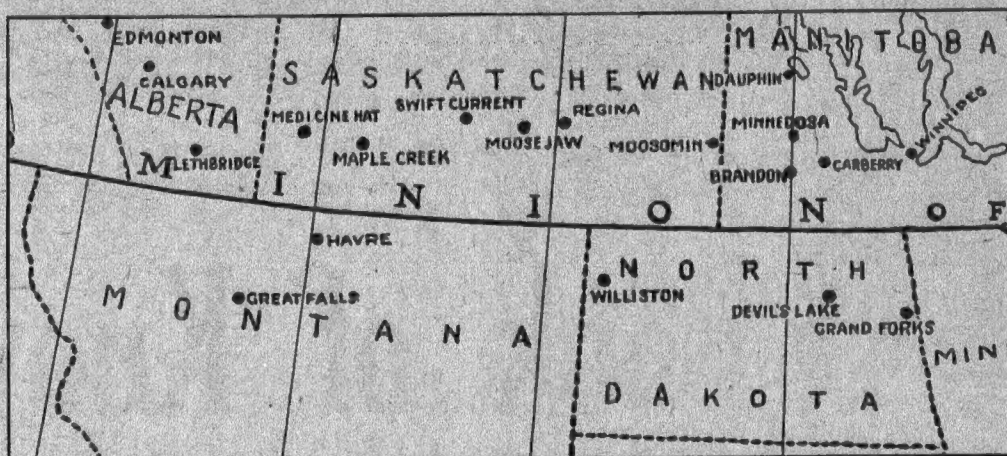
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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**



# Farm Implement Prices and Duties

**T**HERE is a wide difference between statements of Western grain growers and the manufacturers relative to the prices of Canadian-made agricultural machinery and comparable implements produced in the United States. The Canadian Reconstruction Association has made an investigation of such prices at a number of points in Western Canada and at places directly south in the Northwestern States.

As a result of the inquiry the Association submits the following comparisons, believing them to be accurate. The quotations are **average** retail, one-payment prices in the United States, for 1919 Spring delivery, of a standard 7-foot binder equipped with sheaf carrier and fore carriage, as compared with the **highest** retail, one-payment prices in the districts mentioned in Canada. The prices are for implements which compete regularly in foreign markets, where the Canadian-made binder is said to sell for even a higher price than the binders made in the United States.



## COMPARISON No. 1

Grand Forks, North Dakota .....	\$240
Devil's Lake, North Dakota .....	\$245
(See Map)	
Any point in Manitoba as far north as Dauphin and west to the border of Saskatchewan .....	\$248

## COMPARISON No. 2

Williston, North Dakota .....	\$280
(See Map)	
Regina, Moose Jaw, or any point in Southern Saskatchewan to West of Morse .....	\$259

## COMPARISON No. 3

Havre, Montana .....	\$290
(See Map)	
Maple Creek, or any other point in Southwestern Saskatchewan .....	\$261

## COMPARISON No. 4

Great Falls, Montana .....	\$300
(See Map)	
Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton or any point in Southern Alberta .....	\$266

The prices quoted are much higher than were prices before the war, but the comparative figures show a very similar relation to those quoted by Sir Thomas White in the Canadian Parliament in April, 1914, as a result of an enquiry made under his direction by Mr. Costello, an official of the Canadian Customs Department, who was sent to Western Canada and the Northwestern States expressly to secure information as to prices and the effect of the tariff duties on agricultural implements.

The figures given above and those reported by Mr. Costello seem to show that the Canadian price is not, as sometimes stated, the United States price plus the duty. In some cases, agriculturists in Manitoba appear to pay more than is paid by the farmers at points directly south in the United States, but such does not seem to be true of farmers generally in Western Canada.

The Canadian manufacturers claim that farmers west of Manitoba buy binders at lower prices than do farmers at places directly south in the United States and, indeed, that Canadian agriculturists generally purchase farm machinery more cheaply than do the farmers in any other country in the world.

For comparison, the binder has been considered because it is a fairly standardized implement. In the case of drills, mowers and certain other farm machinery there is a wide difference in the products of various manufacturers, and price comparisons are apt to be misleading. Comparison is possible, however, between the prices of wagons. The inquiry made by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, and supported by actual signed orders, seems to show that a purchaser in Southern Manitoba pays \$163.50 (one payment, retail price) for a 3½-inch arm, 3-inch tire, Canadian-made wagon, complete with seat and box while a farmer at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, has to pay for a comparable wagon \$170.00. The price at Havre, Montana, appears to be \$185.00, as compared with \$168.00 at Maple Creek, or any other point in Southwestern Saskatchewan.

The executives of Canadian implement companies state that they have not at any time sold farm machinery at a lower price in the foreign than in the domestic market, under similar conditions and when the difference in cost of transportation is taken into account. On that proportion of their output which is sold abroad, Canadian manufacturers are entitled to a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty which they have paid on materials entering into their products. It is claimed that the United States and Canada are the lowest-cost producers of agricultural machinery in the world. These two countries have an advantage over domestic producers in foreign markets. Competition is less keen and prices are higher than are prices in Canada. Government reports show that during the war overseas prices in Great Britain, France, Australia, Argentina and elsewhere have been much higher than those obtaining in this country.

The tariff on Agricultural Implements yields about \$3,000,000 revenue annually to the Dominion Treasury—income which should have to be made

up in some other way if the duties were removed. Besides, there is the revenue from customs duty paid by the farm implement manufacturers on imported machinery and materials. In addition, the farm implement industry in Canada, taxes and otherwise, helps to support provincial and municipal services and provides a considerable market for the products of a large number of other Canadian interests. The tariff duty—in the case of binders, mowers and reapers now only 12½ per cent. of the Customs valuation, or in reality not more than 10 per cent. of the retail selling price—helps to retain the market for Canadian manufacturers, enabling them to produce in larger quantities and at lower unit cost. The annual wage and salaries bill of the agricultural implement industry to Canadian workers is about \$20,000,000 and close to 100,000 persons are dependent upon this income for their livelihood. Through other local industries, from whom the agricultural implement companies purchase materials of various kinds, the interests of many thousands of additional workers are involved.

If, by abandonment of the Canadian tariff duties, the United States manufacturers of farm machinery were enabled to capture a larger part of the Dominion market, it is said that serious harm might be done to the Canadian industry and the foreign manufacturers might then exploit the Canadian grain growers by charging higher prices, on account of there being little or no competition from domestic producers.

Before removing or lowering the duty, it is desirable that Parliament and the public should have definite information as to whether or not the present duty more than compensates for the higher costs resulting from the geographical situation and other factors over which the Canadian manufacturers of farm machinery have no control. They also should know whether the Canadian farmer could obtain any lasting advantage from removal or modification of the present duty. Who pays the duty? Does the tariff help to retain the Canadian market for Canadian-made implements, thus contributing to a lower unit cost of production and at the same time providing employment at good wages for Canadian workers and a market for the products of other Canadian industries? Have the manufacturers of implements taken any undue advantage of the tariff to charge excessive prices? These questions should be studied and answered. Until they can be answered and until the tariff problem can be considered in its entirety, there is reason to suggest that the demand for removal of the duties on agricultural implements be deferred.

## Canadian Reconstruction Association

### WESTERN OFFICE

510-11 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg

### HEAD OFFICE

Royal Bank Building, Toronto

### EASTERN OFFICE

603-4 Drummond Building, Montreal







### Here's a Manitoba lad on the road to success

Clarence Yuill, thirteen years old, one of the winners in a recent Tractor Plowing contest open to the world. He has the Book of Knowledge in his home, and just as he studied power plowing, so is he studying the great truths of the world that used to take a lifetime to learn. In order that your Boy or Girl may be headed to success this year we send our

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Here is the solution to the child who is called "the human question mark." Question-asking children are active-minded ones—the kind who mean to find out. Get this book and see how easy it is to answer all their questions correctly. The book also contains articles and pictures as follows:—

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The Sun and His Family	The Wonderful Birth of the Wheat
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THE GROLIER SOCIETY,  
The Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg.

Please mail descriptive book, containing a little talk on the different departments in THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the mind of a child.

Name .....

Address .....

The Grain Growers' Guide, April 16, 1919.

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Hosts of men never reach the trail that leads to success. Many travel the path only a short distance, but with the proper educational foundation brilliant success is assured. It can be your boy who reaches this goal.

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Remember the fable of "The Grasshopper and the Ant?"

And how the Grasshopper played and skipped, and sang all summer, while the Ant worked on easily, but steadily, and had plenty of food laid up for winter?

And how the Grasshopper tried to beg something to eat from the Ant?

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Where does the day begin?

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Why do we see only one thing with both eyes?

Why does heat crack wood?

Do the stars really twinkle?

Why is there sand on the seashore?

How high can men fly?

What makes people faint?

Why does red irritate a bull?

Why are tears salt?

Why do we grow old?

What keeps the stars in place?

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